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Vote Barrier Attacked; Beveridge Plan O. K.'d; Rio to Greet Gripsholm

The World's Day—November 13, 1943

Boston: Bay State Leaders Attack Poll Tax

Passage of the bill abolishing poll tax payment as a prerequisite for voting is urged by 108 Massachusetts educators and religious leaders in an open statement to the United States Senate. [Page 2.]

An aggressive campaign by women to obtain governmental policy-making positions proposed by Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, in a Boston interview. [Page 5.]

Peabody, Mass., members of the National Leather Workers' Association, an independent union, remained away from work again today after turning down a War Labor Board order to end their walkout immediately.

In Europe: Britain for 'Partial Beveridge' Plan

The Beveridge Plan will be accepted by the British Government, though in greatly modified form, Herbert S. Morrison, Minister of Home Affairs, disclosed in a speech in Bolton. Social security alone, he added, is not enough and less important than "insuring that the community can earn the best possible living for itself."

Cuffs on trousers, and double breasted suits—made by Peter Theoharus, a tailor, in contravention of the British rationing law—brought a fine of $1,200.

Another "Lidice" is reported—this time from Lithuania, where Myliunai was burned to the ground by German military authorities Oct. 13. The OWI said that it was retaliation for support of partisan activities. Cattle, crops, and villagers were removed before the burning.

A 2,000-ton Japanese submarine arrived at Bordeaux last Sunday carrying a group of about 20 Japanese diplomats to European posts, neutral travellers reported.

Polish "underground" forces recently wrecked the Cracow-Warsaw Express, killing all but one of a Gestapo detachment aboard, the Polish Telegraph Agency reported.

Further immigration of Jews to Palestine was opposed by a conference of delegates in Jerusalem representing eight Palestine Arab Chambers of Commerce. They urged that no more land be sold to Jews.

Americas: Gala Rio Reception for Repatriates

Members of the United States and Canadian colonies in Rio de Janeiro prepared a gala reception for 1,261 North and South American Nationals due there Nov. 15 on the Swedish exchange liner Gripsholm from Japanese internment camps. The Gripsholm will remain in port for 35 hours.

Washington: Narrowing of OPA Authority Sought

Legislation narrowing the authority of the Office of Price Administration to sue citizens for violation of ceilings is being drafted by Senator George (D) of Georgia, the first open attack in Congress on OPA policies since Chester Bowles succeeded Prentiss M. Brown as Administrator.

Dec. 7, 1943, the second anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, is designated "Armed Services Honor Day" in a joint resolution upon which the Senate completed legislative action. The resolution now goes to the White House.

Navy ruled that wives of naval personnel below the ranks of ensign may enlist in the WAVES. Heretofore regulations had prohibited enlistment of the wife of any member of the naval service.

The Office of Price Administration established ceiling prices for seed potatoes at all levels of distribution. The regulation, effective Nov. 19 and covering domestic and imported types, reduces prices for certified seed potatoes by an average of 10 to 20 per cent from the levels at which they were frozen last season.

Paper shortages already have slowed the production of war ammunition, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes said in asking a stepped-up national drive for the collection of waste paper.

National: Prohibition Party Nominates Watson

Claude A. Watson, Los Angeles attorney, was nominated by the National Prohibition Party as its candidate for President at the 1944 election. F. C. Carrier of Takoma Park, Md. was nominated for Vice-President.

Two brothers were sentenced to 60 days in jail, a third was given a similar suspended sentence and all three were fined $10,000 each by Judge Murray Hulbert in New York on charges of selling oranges at prices above ceilings established by the Office of Price Administration.

Forrest Armstrong, War Production Board official, said in Atlanta, Ga., the armed services had released priorities on used laundry and dry cleaning equipment and that the laundry situation throughout the country should be promptly alleviated. Mr. Armstrong is regional chief of the Automotive Division of WPB.

Canada: 200th 10,000-Ton Vessel Delivered

The 200th Canadian-built merchant vessel of the 10,000-ton class has been delivered by the West Coast Shipbuilders, Ltd., Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announced.

Middle East: Algeria Orders Breadless Meals

Breadless meals in Algerian restaurants and other cereal economies have been ordered to maintain a daily ration of 300 grams (about 10 ounces) per capita until the next harvest. The new decrees forbid the serving of bread in restaurants except to transient civilians or soldiers.

Alfred Duff Cooper, former British Cabinet member will go to Algiers as British diplomatic representative to the French Committee of National Liberation.

Gen. Georges Catroux was sent to Lebanon by the French Committee of National Liberation in an effort to adjust the political crisis over Lebanese independence. [Page 6.]

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

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Amazon Rubber Report

Roland Hall Sharp, The Christian Science Monitor's Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs, who has just completed a tour of the Amazon-region rubber development as one of a group of journalists invited by the Rubber Development Corporation of Washington to see what progress is being made in rubber production in that region, today gives us his conclusions drawn from the trip, on the first page of the second section. With the supervised tour completed, Mr. Sharp is continuing now on his own on a tour of South American countries, studying political, economic, and social problems in Latin America, about which he will write in future articles.

The Weather

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Plan Offered To Modernize Boston Police

Strengthening of force with returning war veterans vital part of 6-point program.

Strengthening of the Boston Police Department by recruiting of young war veterans, increasing basic pay and improving the training program for policemen were proposed today by the Committee on the Cause and Cure of Crime of the Massachusetts Civic League in a six-point program for modernization of the Boston police system.

Release of the program came from A. J. Farnsworth, Chairman of the League's Committee for five years. Mr. Farnsworth, a Boston insurance man, said that the proposals were the result of a six months study of the Boston police situation.

At the same time a campaign for signatures to a petition calling for the reappointment of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty was under way throughout the city. Also on Tuesday a mass meeting will be held at the James P. Timilty School in the interest of a new term for the Commissioner.

On the other hand the importance of Governor Saltonstall's forthcoming appointment of a new Boston Police Commissioner was stressed in Mr. Farnsworth's statement making public the modernization proposals.

The program follows:

Program Outlined

1. Lowering of the maximum age of entrance to the department and a plan to recruit young, experienced returning war veterans. [The age range is now 22 to 35 years.]

2. Increase basic salaries of police officers in order to attract ambitious young men of high caliber and to remove the factor of poor pay which might make them vulnerable to improper influences. [Present beginning pay, recently raised, is $1,800.]

3. An up-to-date system of records giving a full and accurate picture of the officer and his job.

4. Revision of the promotional system, including possible improvements in the content of examinations for advancement.

5. Improved training program for policemen, including up-to-date instruction in criminal law, techniques of crime detection, radio, and air transportation.

6. Standards of recruitment, training, and work of policewomen

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

U. S. Carriers Batter Rabaul Fleets; Russians Peril Vital Zhitomir Area; Relief Delegates Tackle Major Plans

Pictures of great need in Europe drawn by representatives from occupied lands.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 13—Work on its major plans was begun today by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration after delegates to its Council here heard reports from representatives of lands overrun by the Germans as to what their nations need in way of aid.

The conference met as four separate committees and took up the many phases of its expansive program.

Poles displaced from their homes total 8,600,000, delegates were told by Jan Kwapinski, Poland's representative.

"The Germans have set out to destroy our educated classes," Mr. Kwapinski said. "My people have only 800 calories a day and the Polish Jews 400. Epidemics are spreading which may menace the entire Continent."

Belgium has suffered cruelly and its population is growing weaker, Raoul Richard, Belgian delegate, asserted. He said that Belgium could pay for its supplies. He pointed out that his country has been invaded twice in a generation.

Yugoslav Picture

A picture of Axis atrocities in Yugoslavia was given by Constantin Fotitch, who said his country had lost 7 per cent of its people, killed by weapons of war or by starvation and disease. Mr. Fotitch said that 400,000 Yugoslav children were wandering homeless.

Ethiopia's resources were offered for the common cause by Blatta Ephrem, Ethiopian delegate, who spoke of his country's gratitude at being liberated from Italy.

"Much of what must be given can only be provided by saving out of the consumption of the supplying countries," Canada's representative, Brooke Claxton, told the delegates.

Establishment of an "international peace chest" through which individual peoples of the 44 United

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

Associated Press

Bright Spot Amid War's Darkness

This picture is a symbol of Allied air superiority in the colorful skies of the Southwest Pacific where the Rising Sun insignia was predominant only a short time ago. It was taken by Sergeant John A. Bolteau of Southbridge, Mass., photographer on an Army Liberator, while on a bombing run over Salamaua, New Guinea, before its capture by the Allies. Note bomb bursts (lower left) and ship on beach (upper right).

From Rabaul to Leros

Monitor Writers Analyze the Strategy

Aegean Isles

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nation Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 13—Germany's desperately stubborn determination to hold onto every last scrap of land in Southeastern Europe was today being given another test between the rocks and olive groves of the Island of Leros.

Although little news is leaking out of the island, what there is tells of bitter fighting and preliminary enemy successes.

First reports indicate a struggle paralleling that which took place some weeks ago in the neighboring Dodecanese island of Cos, in which the enemy was able to secure several solid bridgeheads, due to local superiority in troops and equipment.

At the same time Allied forces are putting up the stiffest resistance, despite nerve-shattering attacks by German dive bombers.

There are no predictions here on either the length or the outcome of the Leros battle, although as with Cos it is apparent that the enemy is ready to pay heavily for victory.

German preparations for the attack have been going on for some weeks now and Allied reconnaissance pilots had reported seeing

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week Japan felt the heaviest burden of implied danger of its nearly two-year-old war with the United States.

The Northern Solomons were pierced by a strong American landing on Bougainville. Successive carrier task forces helped the long-range bombers to pound Rabaul. And the threat of unseen naval forces had Japanese reconnaissance planes scouring their entire defense arc from Ceylon to the Aleutians trying to locate a danger they could feel but not locate.

The time had come when British as well as American naval forces freed by Italy's collapse in the Mediterranean and the dwindling submarine war in the Atlantic could, according to all calculations available to the Japanese, be poised somewhere in the Far East.

Those forces had not shown themselves yet. Perhaps they are not ready to strike in the Far East. But Japan clearly thought they were. Tokyo propagandists manufactured a great naval victory over the American fleet, perhaps partly

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

South Pacific

By Walter E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Nov. 13—Once again the Japanese have suffered a serious defeat in the developing battle of Rabaul. Initial reports by American aircraft carrier pilots declare that one cruiser and two destroyers were sunk and one cruiser and 11 destroyers damaged in an attack on Japanese sea and air forces off Rabaul on Thursday.

With the numbers of warships in these two types put out of action during the past six weeks the enemy must be getting down to the bottom of the barrel in the cruiser and destroyer line. Additionally to the warships, another 88 planes were shot down.

Thursday's attack underlines once again one thing in particular; that Rabaul is now directly threatened by Allied naval forces, and consequently another step in its investment has been taken.

Navy Planes Active

This attack was, in fact, mostly in the hands of Admiral William F. Halsey's land and carrier-based planes, and the damage inflicted on the enemy's shipping was largely the doing of the Navy air arm flown from carriers.

The entry of full-scale naval cooperation in the battle for New Britain is rapidly changing the whole complexion of this front. Apart from currently adding to the air strength under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's control, the Navy can provide the right types of planes for this job—dive and torpedo bombers, in both of which the Southwest Pacific Command has always had a limited number.

At the same time carrier-based planes are harder to hit than land dromes, and can be moved about rapidly at will. This mobility allows greater flexibility in tactical planning.

As the result of Thursday's victory Rabaul is becoming progres-

Continued on Page 6, Column 8

Three Nippon warships sunk, 12 damaged, 88 planes downed in South Pacific victory.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American aircraft-carrier planes have scored an important strategic as well as attritional victory in sinking a Japanese cruiser and two destroyers, damaging one cruiser and 11 destroyers and shooting down 88 planes off Rabaul, New Britain.

Unless the Japanese have a great deal more naval strength in this area than has been suspected and are willing to risk it, the Allies should now be able to impose an effective sea blockade on Rabaul, while General MacArthur's land forces can consolidate their bridgehead on neighboring Bougainville Island with much less danger of being cut off from their water communications.

The blockade already may have begun to function. Only a few scattered enemy ships are now reported at Rabaul. Thus far this month, two Japanese cruisers and five destroyers have been sunk, 10 cruisers and 13 destroyers damaged, and a cruiser probably damaged in actions off Rabaul. Allied losses have been very small. In the latest victory, only 17 Allied planes failed to return and not a single ship was lost.

Meanwhile, new gains have been registered on both the Russian and Italian fronts.

In Russia, each hour makes the German position in the strategic Zhitomir area west of Kiev more untenable. With one Russian force between 10 and 15 miles from Zhitomir, it is only a question of time until the Leningrad-Odessa railway, which runs through this key town, is cut, and the hard-pressed Nazi forces split in two. In fact, traffic between the Germans north and south of Zhitomir already may have been interrupted.

It likewise seems only a question of time until the Germans are crushed in the Crimea. In spite of heavy artillery fire from the hills around Kerch, Russian landing operations from the Kuban Peninsula appear to be proceeding steadily. A London report said the Germans were blowing up buildings in Kerch preparatory to a retreat to the Crimea interior.

Evidence that the Germans have begun to evacuate some of their Crimean forces is contained in reports that the Russians have carried out successful attacks on transport flotillas in the Sea of Azov.

In Italy, official dispatches describe the going as "slow and tough." But one British patrol has pushed across the Sangro River at the eastern end of the German line, and Americans on the west have captured Filignane and Pozzili, nean Venafro.

The only crumb of comfort the Axis can obtain from today's news is the situation on the Dodecanese island of Leros. The Germans have reinforced their bridgeheads there and the position of the British and Italian defenders has become critical. The Germans apparently are willing to pay any price for the island, because some kind of a victory has become vital to home-front morale.

South Pacific:

U. S. Carriers Win Big Air-Sea Victory

United States aircraft carriers won their first big long-range duel of the war with Japan's mighty naval and air fortress of Rabaul on Nov. 11, when they sent off the bulk of more than 200 planes which sank a Japanese cruiser and two destroyers, damaged a cruiser and 11 destroyers, and shot down 24 enemy interceptors.

Rabaul dispatched 70 medium bombers and torpedo bombers in four attacks aimed at sinking one of the carriers. Sixty-four were shot down into the sea during an hour and 30 minutes of flaming

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

NWLB Warned by A. F. of L. Against New Labor Curbs

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The American Federation of Labor has given a broad hint that it will withdraw support from the National War Labor Board if Congress passes further restrictive labor legislation.

Quickly protesting statements by public and industry members of the NWLB indicating that more drastic labor legislation might be in order if labor presses its inflation "break-through," William Green, President of the A. F. of L., declared last night:

"Statements such as these made by the War Labor Board make it increasingly difficult for labor to participate in the work of the WLB as now constituted and to maintain confidence in the Board and a firm belief that the principles of equal and exact justice will be reflected in its opinions."

Organized labor sees that the NWLB is not throwing up its hands at the coal miners' wage decision. It understands that the Labor Board is working to rebuild its lost prestige and is intending to hold the line against wage demands made by other unions seeking to follow John L. Lewis' example.

Not Through on Mines

Labor knows that new wage increases all along the line at this time will arouse public and congressional opinion to demand new legislative curbs against labor. Labor also sees that, with President Roosevelt appointing a special committee to investigate coal mine travel time and report to the NWLB before it passes on any wage agreement that may eventually be made between the United Mine Workers and the mine owners, the NWLB is not yet through with the coal case.

Hence Mr. Green, whose A. F. of L. leadership is now re-associated with Mr. Lewis, has threatened to use labor's strongest wartime weapon—withdrawal of support from the National War Labor Board—should new restrictive moves or legislation against labor be proposed by the Government.

Mr. Lewis was able to wreck the earlier Labor Board established by President Roosevelt for adjudicating wartime disputes. Withdrawal of even the A. F. of L. membership from the present Board would be a serious blow to it.

In his statment, Mr. Green declares that the utterances made by William H. Davis, Board Chairman, and his associates in comment on the coal wage decision have been "a great disservice" to the cause of labor.

"Bitter and the Sweet"

The first utterance referred to was made by three of the four public members, Mr. Davis, George W. Taylor and Frank P. Graham, who in an opinion of the coal wage decision stated that "legislative sanctions more thorough-going than

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

U. S.-Britain Brought Into Lebanese Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Nov. 13—The crisis in Lebanon has become much more than merely a contest of strength between the Lebanese and the French and has grown into an affair affecting not only the entire Arab world of the Middle East but also Britain and the United States. The two English-speaking countries were brought into the middle of the controversy by letters from Egyptian Prime Minister Nahas Pasha in which he expressed confidence that their democratic ideals would not permit them to stand by idly in the face of what he termed a threat to the Atlantic Charter.

These letters, coupled with his warning to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Committee of National Liberation, that Egypt might reconsider its recognition of the French Committee in Algiers if steps were not taken to mend the Lebanese situation, indicate that the Egyptian Government has constituted itself as the major champion of the 900,000 Lebanese. From every indication available here this stand by Egypt will rally the immediate and unanimous support of the rest of the Moslem world—not even excluding Moslems in French North Africa.

Choice of People

Although the situation still is developing hour by hour, it now is generally felt in neutral circles here that the French have put themselves in a bad spot by dissolving the Lebanese Government, appointing as head of the Government a Lebanese of French descent, and asserting the National Parliament did not reflect the wishes of the majority of the population.

Testimony is universal here and in Beirut, Syria, not only that the Government—nationalistic in tendency—was the one wanted by the voters but also that today the Lebanese would elect a Parliament still more anti-French.

Emile Eddeh, new Lebanese head of state appointed by French High Commissioner Jean Helleu, seems destined for unpopularity. He already is being termed a "Quisling" and his French origin makes him unacceptable throughout the Middle East.

The fact that he was one of only two members of the National Assembly who abstained from voting when their 48 fellow members voted unanimously to amend the country's Constitution in line with the national desire for immediate and complete independence makes him a political outcast. The French position is made particularly difficult in that the Algiers authorities are standing alone.

The protest against the French action voiced by Sir Edward Spears, British Minister to Lebanon and Syria, has come to be regarded as most significant, since it is certain to be generally interpreted by the Arabs as aligning British prestige unequivocally on the side of the Lebanese. It already is known that President Roosevelt has expressed himself, in diplomatic letters to national leaders, as being in favor of the complete independence of Lebanon.

Persons here familiar with the situation in the Levant point out that it is difficult to see what the French expect to get from the present action. Since M. Helleu reasserted that the Lebanese would get freedom "after consultation with France," it almost would seem as

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Power Given Catroux In Lebanon Crisis

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 12

Gen. Georges Catroux, Commissioner of State of the French National Committee, has been given full powers to attempt a settlement of the Lebanon crisis. [Details Page 6.]

9 Medals Pinned on U. S. Ace

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Nov. 13 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Paul Wurtsmith, Commander of the 5th Air Force Fighter Command, today returned the salute of Maj. Edward Craag of Greenwich, Conn., at a decoration ceremony and then pinned nine medals on Major Craag's khaki shirt.

The ace fighter pilot who has flown more than 300 combat hours well earned this imposing array: Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, the Purple Heart, two oak-leaf clusters to the Silver Star and three oak-leaf clusters to the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Major Craag has shot down 14 Japanese planes since he started aerial battles in the Southwest Pacific 16 months ago.

Major Craag, of the famed "Headhunters" unit, won the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action over Wewak Aug. 21 while on an escort mission for medium bombers. Acting as a decoy, he dived into the Zeros, causing them to chase him from the target and allowing the bombers to make their runs. He then rejoined the bombers, shooting a Zero off the tail of one plane, and was the lone escort on the return to the base.

Major Craag was awarded the Purple Heart for arm wounds received in a recent raid over Rabaul. Over the target area, a Zero pumped 20-millimeter cannon shells into his cockpit.

Again he had one engine knocked out and fought off six passes by a Japanese fighter. Major Craag flew 2½ hours on one engine over water.

"That Lightning is the best airplane made," he said.

Bay State Groups Band In Anti-Poll-Tax Appeal

Massachusetts educators and religious leaders today combined forces in an emergency appeal to the Federal Senate calling for passage of the bill to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting.

They took this action with the expressed hope of "clearing" the American record" of Axis-inspired charges of discrepancies between "our words and our deeds." The bill was given a favorable vote of 12-6 by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Initiated by the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts, the open statement to the Senate included among its signers leaders of various faiths, professors at Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Simmons, Tufts, and Wellesley, and the greater Massachusetts institutions of Williams, Smith, Amherst, Mount Holyoke, and Springfield Colleges, and the Cambridge and Fessenden Schools.

The statement follows:

"The bill to abolish the poll tax has been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and will soon be before you for consideration. An identical bill last year was defeated by a filibuster.

"The Axis has made capital, cleverly and with telling effect, of the difference between our words and our deeds. Abolition of the poll tax is one way in which we may clear our record, and show not only the people at home but also the people of other nations that we do believe in democracy. Not only are the issues of justice and democracy involved, sufficient in themselves, but the increase in morale, consequent upon this measure becoming law, is of the first importance.

"As educators and religious leaders, we believe that the passage of the bill this year is vital. It is a test of our good faith in the democratic principles which we affirm. Many millions of Americans are deeply concerned and, having the welfare of the Nation at heart, desire that the bill shall become law; their confidence in the unity of this country and its future, and in the cause for which we are fighting is at stake.

"The bill, which was passed by a vote of 265 to 110 in the House of Representatives last May, would restore the franchise to more than 10,000,000 Americans, white and colored, and would bring about equal representation in the House of Representatives on the basis of population. This would result in making the House more truly responsive to the will of the people. The effect of the abolition of the poll tax on the personnel of the House committees cannot be minimized, and this legislation, therefore, will affect all other legislative matters.

"We call upon every Senator who believes in democracy and who wishes the nation's unity that would enable us to push forward to a complete victory with freedom at home and abroad, to vote for cloture when the bill reaches the Senate floor, and to continue to vote for cloture, and then to vote and pass the bill to abolish the poll tax."

Among the signers are George Sarton, Harvard University; Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory; Harold U. Faulkner, Smith College; E. Merrick Dodd, Harvard Law School; Oliver W. Larkin, Smith College; Frederick May Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association; Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University; Edwin C. Kemble, Harvard University; Lewis O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald; Wallace E. Stegner, Harvard University; Louise Overacker, Wellesley College; Prof. Albert Sprague Coolidge, Harvard University; Halfdan Gregersen, Williams College; F. O. Matthiessen, Harvard University; Kenneth B. Murdock, Harvard University; C. Fayette Taylor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Clarence R. Skinner, Tufts School of Religion; James B. Pratt, Williams College; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Harvard University.

Miss Lucy Ellis Allen

Miss Lucy Ellis Allen, of West Newton, who passed on yesterday, was co-founder of the Misses Allen School for Girls in West Newton which she headed until two years ago upon her retirement. A native of Boston, she attended Smith College and afterward traveled extensively in Europe, Japan, South America, Alaska, and Hawaii.

An author, Miss Allen spent considerable time in Geneva, Switzerland, studying international problems. She held memberships in various clubs in Boston and Newton, First Unitarian Church of West Newton, and was a life member of the American Unitarian Association.

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Sport Shop
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Chandler's Mail Order Blank
Mail and phone orders filled while quantities last
Name .....
Address .....
Size ..... 1st Color ..... 2nd Color .....
Check ☐ C.O.D. ☐ Charge ☐

Grove Tragedy Cause Listed As 'Unknown'

Today, after nearly a year of exhaustive study, the term "unknown" stands officially recorded against the cause of the Cocoanut Grove night club fire which, on Nov. 28, 1942, resulted in 492 fatalities and injuries to about 300 other persons.

Coincidentally with his report to Governor Saltonstall, Massachusetts Fire Marshal Stephen C. Garrity absolved from blame a boy who had testified at an inquest conducted by the Boston Fire Commissioner that he had lighted a match to locate an electric light bulb that had gone out. The fire it was reported, started immediately after this action.

Fire Marshal Garrity said that "after exhaustive study and careful consideration of all the evidence, and after many personal inspections of the premises," he was "unable to find precisely and exactly the immediate cause of this fire."

His finding was contained in a 10-page report to the Governor, dated Nov. 8, and made public last night. The Fire Marshal added that there was no doubt that the blaze originated in the basement section of the night club occupied by the Melody Lounge.

But, he said, it was "clear," after thorough investigation, that the youth employed by the club "did not ignite the palm tree in the Melody Lounge and thereby cause the fire."

In his report, the State Fire Marshal also declared that when the fire broke out in the club, there was "every indication that many people were there after attending football games, and that it was crowded beyond capacity."

"It is my belief," he went on, "that the spread of this fire would not have been so rapid nor so severe had it not been for the false cloth ceiling in the Melody Lounge;

"That had the egress been unobstructed and easy to discern on the part of the guests that night, and had there been an inexpensive ordinary auxiliary lighting system, at least for exit purposes;

"That had there been some degree of responsibility on the part of the owners and occupants for the safety of the guests and the employees, there would have been a considerably smaller loss of life, notwithstanding some confusion on the part of the guests."

Mr. Garrity praised the excellent rescue work of the Boston Fire Department, members of the armed forces and private agencies, and added that he was prepared to go before any committee, "either legislative or appointed by the Governor to suggest what in my opinion might prevent a re-occurrence of this catastrophe."

English Bells Ring in Boston Belfry

By a Staff Photographer

Old North Church Bells Cast in England in 1744

Left: One of the bells in the belfry of the Old North Church, where the lanterns were lighted to start Paul Revere on his midnight ride. Right: Evans B. Ellicott, organist and bellringer of the church, calls present-day Episcopalians to Sunday morning service.

Bells of Britain Still Ring In Belfry of Old North Church

The bells of the Old North Church, properly Christ Church, in Salem Street, which call many of Boston's Episcopalians to Sunday morning service, were cast in Gloucester, England, by Abel Rudhall, in 1744. There are eight of them, weighing all told 7,272 pounds. The smallest weighs 620 and the largest 1,545 pounds.

Purchase was by subscription, started by John Hancock and Robert Temple and completed by Robert Jenkins and John Gould, all church wardens. The bells cost 560 pounds. Four or five years after they were installed Paul Revere, John Dyer, Josiah Flagg, Bartholomew Ballard, Jonathan Law, Jonathan Brown, Jr., and Joseph Snelling formed a guild of bell ringers. Evans B. Ellicott is the present bell ringer. He also plays the organ, the central case of which dates from about 1759.

The Church was built in 1723, for by that time King's Chapel had become inadequate for the Episcopalian congregation. The first rector was the Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D.

Many tourists flock to the Old North Church to climb the steeple and see the belfry chamber from which the sexton, Robert Newman, displayed the signal lanterns warning of the British march on April 18, 1775. As everyone knows, it was "One if by land, and two if by sea," and Paul Revere was on his way to Charlestown, where a horse awaited him in Deacon Larkin's barn for the ride to Lexington.

In the vestibule is a "Vinegar" Bible, one of that celebrated edition, printed by John Baskett at Oxford in 1717, with the words in the 20th chapter of St. Luke misprinted to read, "The parable of the vinegar, "instead of "The Parable of the vineyard." This was presented to Christ Church by King George II in 1783, who gave also 14 Prayer Books, five of which are still in existence.

Hanging in front of the gallery and still keeping good time is a clock made by Richard Avery in 1726. Thomas Bennett, who rented pew number 56, made the case.

Food, Metals, and Transport Share in Home-Front Action

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.

An intensive Food Fights for Freedom campaign is being carried out in every community in Vermont during November. Gov. William H. Wills has asked the support of all Vermonters in this wartime drive. The Vermont Council of Safety has requested the fullest co-operation of Civilian Defense leaders in a memorandum issued from the State CD office.

Using the local Civilian Defense organization as the rallying point for all wartime agencies and committees which are concerned with food as a war weapon, meetings will be held locally to determine the strategy of an intensive campaign.

Since the drive is sponsored by the Vermont office of the Food Distribution Administration, the State Nutrition Committee, the Consumer Interest Committee, the State Office of Price Administration, Vermont's USDA War Board, and the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, each local Community War Service chairman will ask representatives of these and other food interests to participate in launching the drive. Victory Garden chairmen, County Agents, and Home Demonstration leaders, high school home economics teachers, and other specialists in the fields of food production, conservation and nutrition will be asked to join the local campaign forces.

Nine-Point Plan

The national campaign in which Vermont towns will join stresses the need to produce, conserve, share, and play square. A nine-point program of action guides civilians who recognize the power of food as a war weapon.

The nine points are:

1. Produce more food of the right kinds, on farms and in Victory Gardens.
2. Conserve food, stop waste.
3. Preserve fresh and perishable foods.
4. Eat the right foods every day for health and strength.
5. Substitute plentiful for scarce foods in your diet.
6. Share through rationing—by refusing to buy or sell rationed foods without stamps for every point.
7. Help keep food costs down—by paying or charging no more than legal prices.
8. Take active part in community food projects, and inspire your friends and neighbors to do the same.
9. Put the war's food demands first, and adjust your thinking and habits to wartime conditions.

R. I. Transportation

An over-all picture of emergency transportation facilities for use in any possible disaster has recently been completed on a state-wide level, by Oliver D. Edwards, Executive Officer of the Emergency Service Division, Rhode Island State Council of Defense. So satisfactory has been the system devised by Mr. Edwards after several months of work, that requests have come from adjoining states for assistance in setting up similar plans.

A master book with complete information on all trucks and busses available for any emergency to each of the 39 Defense Councils of the State is kept at the State Council Headquarters. The system used in filing the information makes it possible to tell at a glance the owner, location, type of body, tonnage, and condition of commercial trucks, and the number and seating capacity of busses available in each town and city.

In addition, a manual with the same information, plus an explanation of the co-operation among Army and Navy Departments, Office of Defense Transportation and Office of Civilian Defense, has been furnished the transportation officer of each local council. Also included in the manual are colored photographs of various types of truck bodies suitable for emergency service, to assist transportation officers in making their selection of trucks for application to various disaster uses.

Identification cards for drivers and insignia for all motor vehicles subscribed by their owners or drivers to any local or national emergency and cards certifying to the offer of service are issued upon registration of the vehicle with the local Council.

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Boston Greets Greer Garson On Honeymoon

Greer Garson, one of Hollywood's greatest film stars, now Mrs. Richard Ney, appeared at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Boston, today on a delayed honeymoon with her naval husband.

After a 10-day disappearance from friends and relatives, the couple came out of hiding to announce their presence in Boston to the press and to stage an informal party at the hotel last night.

Mrs. Ney's last appearance in Boston was during the climax of the Third War Loan about a month ago. Today she has cast aside all professional duties to be with the man she married on July 24, who has just returned from duty in the Aleutians. Her husband is a former screen star.

They expressed appreciation this morning that their friends, and particularly the press, had been gracious not to chase them during their 10-day release from duty. Their party was given as a token of this appreciation, they said.

In Boston, the Neys have been roaming along the Esplanade, taking in the Museum of Fine Arts and other centers of historical and cultural interest during the last week or so. If anyone knew they were here, they didn't let on. Shortly they expect to visit Cape Cod, about the only spot they have yet to see in these parts.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder today becoming colder late this afternoon; fair and much colder tonight with lowest temperature near 27 degrees; Sunday fair and cold; moderate winds today.

Southwestern Maine: Cloudy with scattered light snow flurries today and tonight, and in north portions and in the mountains Sunday. Contined cold today; colder tonight; continued cold Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with snow flurries this afternoon and in the mountains tonight and Sunday, becoming colder this afternoon, much colder tonight with below freezing temperatures; continued cold Sunday.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Partly cloudy to cloudy with snow flurries in the Berkshires this afternoon, tonight and Sunday, becoming colder late this afternoon. Much colder tonight with below-freezing temperatures; continued cold Sunday.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy to cloudy today becoming colder late this afternoon; fair and much colder tonight with temperatures below freezing; fair and continued cold Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday 1:21 a. m.; height 9.6 feet. Sunday, 1:33 p. m.; height 10.0 feet. Monday, 2:06 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.

Police Plans Presented By Civic League

Continued from Page 1

should be brought to a high professional level.

"The imperative need for a Commissioner of the highest caliber has never been so important to Boston before," the statement said. "The office of Police Commissioner . . . calls for a person of integrity and courage, possessing executive ability and intelligence, a background of education in social ideals, with experience in government administration and familiarity with crime problems and police methods.

Appointment Important

"The appointment of a new Police Commissioner should be a matter of concern to all who live or work in Boston or come to this city for other reasons. The welfare and safety of people in its subways or flying from its airport rests largely in the hands of the Police Department.

"Leadership of the highest caliber is needed, not only to handle the complex daily problems of law enforcement in this city but also to handle the dislocations of war and even more serious postwar problems," the Civic League spokesman stated.

"As administrative head of a department of some 2,480 men and women, the Police Commissioner of Boston holds a position of immense responsibility," he continued. "Modernization of the Boston Police Department is long overdue."

Meanwhile, speculation regarding possible appointment of a successor to Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty when his term expires on Nov. 25 continued. It was reported that Governor Saltonstall is seeking to determine whether Lieut. Col. George A. Parker of Boston, now at Camp Edwards, would be available for the police post.

To take such a position Colonel Parker, former Captain of the State Police, former Registrar of Motor Vehicles and former State Representative, would have to be released from the Army.

Another name mentioned frequently in the speculations is that of Frederick T. Doyle, Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County, who has been publicly praised several times by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, for his work as a prosecutor.

Both Colonel Parker, son of the late Herbert Parker, former Attorney General, and Mr. Doyle would meet the Boston residence qualification regarding the Commissioner's post.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Richard Burgin, violinist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Tomita will give a talk on "Chinese Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at the same time Mrs. Sayward will lecture on The Boston Exhibition. At 4 p. m. a Victory Concert will be given in the Tapestry Gallery, for members of the Armed forces and their guests. The lectures are free to the general public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, at 3:30 p. m.

"A Sunday Evening With the Neighbors," a skit written and directed by Gladys S. Eastman, will be given in the First Congregational Church, Ryde Park, at 7 p. m.

Hallett Abend will give a talk on "Will Japan Commit Hari-Kari" in the John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will talk on "Battle of the Home Front" at the University Club at 11:15 a. m.

John V. Kelleher will lecture on "The Reigning of the Irish Literary Movement" in the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Palmouth, and St. Paul Streets, at 7:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Veterans Administration Bids Servicemen Ask for Its Advice

With combat casualties surpassing training-camp casualties for major attention of the United States Veterans Administration, the local staff dispensing federal aid to dischaged servicemen has found ia "more important than ever before for all veterans to see us first and save a lot of grief."

This observation by a member of the staff in the Federal Building was based on 25 years of experience during which the Administration has found that many veterans get unofficial advice and wrong steers which have delayed their calling upon the Administration for their rights and privileges.

Aside from the extensive state and private aid also available to veterans, the federal spokesman explained that at present most of the Administration's benefits are for disabled veterans, but that benefits for the others are not inconsiderable.

Disabled veterans are divided into two groups: those receiving a federal pension and those not receiving one.

A veteran becomes eligible for a pension if his service-connected disability is at least 10 per cent, as determined by a local panel or "rating board."

Inasmuch as the Administration is not part of the armed services but is an independent office under the President, the determination of extent of disability for pension purposes and other benefits is definitely not in the province of the Army or Navy, the spokesman emphasized.

If this point were clearly recognized, misunderstanding over Army or Navy discharges would be dispelled, it was held.

One of the most serious charges made after World War I was that servicemen signed waivers in order to get out of Army hospitals and to get back into civilian life.

No matter what a man signed to get out of the Army today, his case is heard on its merits by the U. S. V. A. board in the various districts throughout the nation, the spokesman averred.

The greatest problem facing the disabled veteran and the Administration is the delay of as much as four months between the time his pay stops and his pension begins, he said.

During this period, if no work can be found for the veteran, he and his dependents receive State and private aid, it was pointed out.

To make the delay as short as possible, contact representatives of the Veterans Administration are stationed at discharge hospitals, to get the claims into proper channels as soon as possible.

The Administration maintains such close contact with the United States Employment Service that there is a bureau in the local U. S. E. S. offiffice that handles nothing but veterans' cases.

Pensions are available only for disabilities incurred in line of duty, as determined by the Administration. The first bracket is $10 for 10 per cent disability, increasing to $100 for $100 per cent. In addition are statutory grants for anatomical losses, which can compile a pension of $250 a month, plus $50 for an attendant.

The test of disability is geared to the ability to carry on a gainful occupation.

A disability not incurred in line of duty but found to have been aggravated by service receives credit to the extent of aggravation.

All veterans, regardless of whether or not they have a disability, have the life-long privilege of outpatient treatment at any Administration facility or dispensary, limited only by the availability of space or supplies on hand, it was pointed out.

Schools Prove High Light In Boston Fund Collections

School children, themselves the recipients in many cases of aid from the Greater Boston United War Fund, today gave thanks personally to Fund headquarters and, indirectly, to every one who has contributed in the current drive.

Sixteen more Boston public schools and school departments, Fund headquarters announced, have exceeded their quota.

Joseph T. Walker, Jr., general chairman, also estimated that total contributions have reached approximately $3,400,000. With only 11 more days for the Fund drive to go, Mr. Walker appealed for an all-out effort by Fund workers over this week end in order to reach the Fund's goal of $7,500,000 by Thanksgiving Eve.

Boston Teachers College, according to the Fund announcement, heads the parade of Boston schools with 121.3 per cent of its quota subscribed. Other schools past the 100 per cent mark include the Quincy, Martin, Lowell, Franklin, and Everett districts; Trade School for Girls, William E. Endicott School, Thomas A. Edison, James J. Chittick, William Lloyd Garrison, Henry L. Higginson, and William Barton Rogers schools; Department of Home Instruction for the Physically Handicapped, and the Speech Improvement Department.

This morning at United Fund headquarters, 70 Federal Street, more than 200 boys and girls belonging to Greater Boston Community Fund youth agencies presented a "teen-age serenade" as an expression of their thanks to Fund contributors for the opportunities they receive from Fund agencies.

Club songs and national airs were sung by the group after which they were shown the Fund campaign moving picture, "The Greater Boston Story." Boys and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, members of settlement houses, and clubs, participated in the program. The affair was sponsored by the Youth Activities Division of the Boston Council of Social Agencies and the United Settlements of Greater Boston.

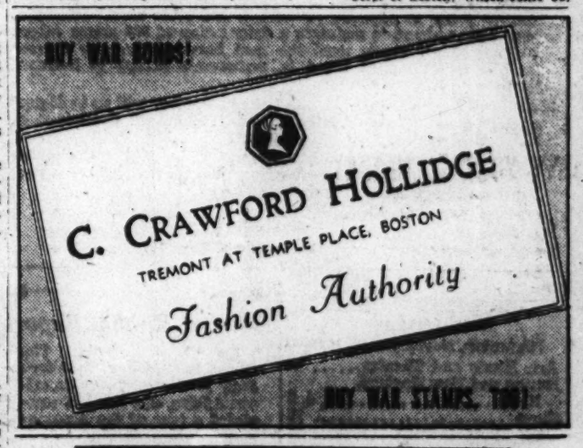
Many Large Gifts

Individual subscriptions of $500 or more announced today included:

$50,000—Charles Hayden Foundation
3,000—Mrs. Sydney Norwood; Sigmund Love
1,750—Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Griswold
1,700—Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn O. Preston
1,500—William H. Danforth
1,100—Mrs. Alvan F. Simonds
1,000—Charles S. Bird; Mrs. Thomas S. Bradlee; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence O. Brooks; William H. Doty; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. O'Connell; Mrs J. Ogden Wells; Thomas A. Yawkey
750—Everett Lodge of Elks No. 842, B. P. O. E.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nixon Meyer
700—Ledru J. Brackett; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sargent
600—Mrs. Warren M. Wright
500—William O. Russell Allen; Arthur L. Endicott; Mrs. J. Henry Hutchins; Adnah Neyhart; Jules F. Petitmerat; Mrs. Charles Walcott

Company subscriptions included:

$50,000—First National Bank of Boston and Old Colony Trust Company.
22,500—National Shawmut Bank of Boston.
$13,000—Liberty Mutual Insurance Company.
$12,000—State Street Trust Co.
$11,500—Second National Bank of Boston.
$10,700—Merchants National Bank of Boston.
$7,000—Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
6,000—Boston Insurance Company; Rust Craft Publishers, Inc.
$4,500—New England Trust Company.
3,000—S. D. Warren Company.
2,300—United Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
2,000—Allyn & Bacon; Forbes Lithograph Mfg. Company; Houghton Mifflin Company and Riverside Press; Massachusetts Investors Trust; Old Colony Insurance Co.; WHDH-Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
1,875—Day Trust Company.
1,850—Massachusetts Distributors, Inc.
1,800—Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.
1,000—Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company; The Columbian National Life Insurance Co.; Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; D. F. Munroe Company; Rand Avery-Gordon Taylor, Inc.; Stone & Forsyth Company; Time, Inc.
900—Merchants Co-operative Bank.
825—Carter, Rice & Company Corp.
750—White, Weld & Co.; Workingmens Co-operative Bank.
600—Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., and employees.
500—Hunnewell & Co.; The Keystone Corp. of Boston; Wilson-Jones Co.



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Court Process Changed in Aid For Juveniles

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One winter day 10 years ago an incident took place in the Boston Juvenile Court which marked a change in the court's whole method of dealing with boy delinquents. A young probation officer, appointed only the year before but long experienced in working with boys, said to the judge, "I guess I'm stupid—and up to now I haven't wanted to say anything about it—but frankly I don't know what this is all about. What are we driving at?" He then told the judge about a case on which he was working.

A boy from one of the suburbs had been arrested for shoplifting in one of the downtown department stores. As was the custom of the court in those days, as soon as he was found guilty, he was put on probation, and told to report to the Judge Baker Guidance Center for psychiatric study. The doctors at the clinic talked with him and decided his mother needed their treatment also. They requested her to visit them once a week for continued questioning.

It was still up to the probation officer to keep in touch with the case, however, and the day before his conversation with the judge he had called at the suburban home of this family to see how things were coming along. Somewhat to his surprise, he met with a distinctly cool reception. The mother said, "Come in; I want to talk to you."

Mother Has Her "Say"

When he was inside she faced him bluntly and said, "Look here; I have five other children beside Johnnie and I've managed to bring them up so they all behave themselves. Johnnie's the only one who ever got into trouble. He did wrong and he knows it and I know it and we're both sorry for it. What I want to know is, do I have to keep going in town and seeing those people and talking the whole thing over again? It means I have to neglect my other children while I'm doing it—and besides, I don't see why we can't let it drop. Johnnie's learned his lesson."

The probation officer, who privately felt as she did, replied that he would find out and let her know.

Now he faced the judge with his question. The judge—who was also new at his job but had been doing some thinking and observing on his own account—needed just such an incident as this to confirm him in his suspicion that the procedure of the court could stand a radical change. He said to him, "You go out and tell that woman to stay home and look after her family."

At that moment there emerged a principle which has since governed the Boston Juvenile Court—that punishment and correction should be handled separately, for they are two distinct processes.

Punishment, the Boston court has found, should be quick, impartial and just, and suited to the offense rather than to the individual—or in other words, for a given offense the consequences should be the same whoever commits it. Correction, on the other hand, may and should be tailored to the individual's character and the needs of his nature.

It is when punishment and correction are confused that we have situations such as the one related.

Boston is not the only court that has found this principle to be a workable one. A judge in a court in the Midwest used it with startling effect. He sentenced every boy delinquent to an immediate 48 hours in solitary confinement. Then after that was over, he talked with the boy and prescribed whatever corrective measures were suited to the case. Not a single boy ever returned to his court as a second offender.

Making Consequences Apparent

As Judge John F. Perkins of Boston puts it: "If every time a thief tries to climb a wall he gets an automatic crack over the head before he reaches the top, it isn't going to take him long to decide to stop climbing that wall. Then if you want to correct whatever it is in him that makes him want to steal what doesn't belong to him, all well and good. But in the meantime, you have protected your property, prevented him from committing a criminal act, and maintained an orderly society."

The Boston Juvenile Court, under Judge Perkins' jurisdiction, now proceeds on the theory that the consequences of a child's misdeeds should be made apparent to him just as soon as he is proved guilty. Sentence is pronounced at once and carried out immediately. Delays and a period of waiting in custody, the court found, were not only unkind to the child but harmful to the process of correcting him.

"Give the child a chance to get his wrong act behind him and out of the way," believes Judge Perkins, "get him started on the new track as quickly as possible and let him show that his act was not characteristic of him."

The plan has been amazingly effective. There was a case, for instance, where a boy committed to the Citizenship Training Division as part of his probation, persisted in being unruly, surly, and unmanageable. He boldly taunted the instructors with his superiority to their efforts—they weren't going to teach him anything, because he was as smart as they were any day, in fact smarter. Back to the court he went, and Judge Perkins, on hearing what had happened, said, "All right; we'll send you to Shirley [the industrial school for boys] and you leave now."

This summary treatment shocked the boy into his right senses, and outside the courtroom he protested fervently that he would behave himself if they'd only give him one more chance at the C. T. G. The judge had suspected this would happen and was ready to grant the boy a stay of the harsher sentence. From that day on, this young delinquent was an apt pupil and his reformation was accomplished without further difficulty.

Correctional treatment, the Boston court has found, is twice as effective after proper punishment has been imposed.

Reformation Always Possible

I talked with another one of the probation officers attached to the Boston Juvenile Court. He was a young man who had had signal success with boys in one of the toughest districts of the City. He spoke their language; in his way he was as tough as they were and far more intelligent; from years of experience with these boys, he knew all their problems and their crimes. He declared to me nevertheless that he doubted if there was a single case that was incapable of reformation. "A lot of their misdeeds are best forgotten," he told me, "I don't think we do the boy any good when we give too much importance to what he has done in the past. I say, let's forget all that and get started on building him up for the future. Teach him athletics and fair play and the value of honesty and integrity. Give him these things and they will take care of the past without your doing anything about it. I say minimize his past mistakes and build him up mentally and physically so that he won't make them again."

One trouble seems to be that, in our handling of the juvenile delinquency problem, we are reluctant to impose punishment at all. Public thinking has leaned too far toward the side of tenderness with the criminal, most court authorities agree, and a swing to the golden mean will have to take place before judges throughout the country can live up to their highest principles.

Every conscientious judge believes it is his first duty to protect society. Against him are arrayed the forces of public opinion falsely educated in recent years by extremists among psychiatrists, penologists, criminologists, and the general public. These forces say: "Character is just a product of circumstances. We should try to find the cause of the child's delinquency and remove it. The child is not personally responsible for his act. Conditions must be adjusted before society has any right to expect or insist upon any conformity with social rules." Carry this theory to its logical conclusion and we would have to wait for the millennium before anyone could be expected to behave properly.

In all but a very few states, judges of juvenile courts are elected or else appointed in such a way as to make reappointment conditional on their obtaining someone else's approval of their policies. In fact, in only one juvenile court in the country—Boston's—is the judge appointed for life.

Public Must Back Judges

Thus the problem is squarely up to the pubic. General thinking on this subject must improve in order to uphold the hands of the judges in their treatment of juvenile delinquents.

The judge who handles the delinquent boy with effective severity is not taking the easiest way. Judge Perkins declares, "It would be the easiest thing in the world for me to play the benevolent father with all my cases and merely say, 'Now Jimmy, you want to be a good boy, don't you; so you go away and behave yourself from now on.'

"Proper treatment of juvenile cases, disciplining them, is not easy to do. It is the hard way. But I believe it is our deep responsibility to give the child such treatment."

This view is upheld by J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, whose files are crowded with cases in point. He strongly urges disciplining of the juvenile offender on the basis that 'the child doesn't acquire self-discipline if he never learns what discipline is."

A change in public thinking would have its effect also upon family life, which is after all the bulwark of individual morality. Little has been said in this series about the fact that juvenile delinquency stems ultimately from the inharmonious home. Although exact figures have never been gathered on the point, probation officials will tell you that in 95 per cent of the delinquency cases they investigate, they find there is a broken or discordant home.

Few delinquent children are found in homes where the mother and father care for each other and for the children, where the parents are watchful of their children's comings and goings, and where the mother keeps the home clean. Wealth has little to do with it.

But even here, public thinking must improve to become a support to careful parents. A probation officer who handles cases involving delinquent girls told me that many a parent who sees the necessity of keeping girls in the house at night and of supervising their recreations is faced with the protest, "But why must I go home early? All the rest of my friends are allowed to stay out as late as they want to."

Steps in Reform

With juvenile crime fast becoming a national scandal, according to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Christian Science Monitor today continues its series of articles—the fourth of five—outlining the ways one community has moved to meet its juvenile delinquency problem.

Stamp Sellers Honored

Harris & Ewing

Reward for Patriotic Endeavor

Chester Mason, Jackson, Miss., newsboy (third from left), who sold 12,000,000 war stamps to lead the nation, and his newsboy friend, Oliver Waggener, also of Jackson, and who sold 4,000,000 stamps, met Senator Alben W. Barkley (left) of Kentucky and Vice-President Wallace (right) at Washington.

Grange Seeks New Standard In Farm Prices

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 13 (AP)—The National Grange laid plans today to fight for a new standard for measuring "equitable" farm prices in the postwar period and to oppose the return of AAA crop benefits payments.

Many masters of State Granges attending the 77th annual convention of the farm organization urged the adoption of a resolution calling for a new farm parity price formula in Federal farm legislation when the war is over.

Grange leaders said the present parity formula was inequitable for four reasons. These reasons were:

1. It omits farm labor costs in determining parity or "equitable" farm prices. Farm labor was said to constitute a third of the farmers' production costs.

2. It is wrong to assume that farm income, as compared with non-farm income, was in right proportion in the 1909-14 base period.

3. It is based upon price instead of income, the latter being the only true measure of purchasing power.

4. It is obsolete because the relative values of commodities has changed greatly since the 1909-14 period.

"We need a completely new formula which will do full justice to industry, to labor and to agriculture," Albert S. Goss, National Master, said.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones told the convention yesterday that the Roosevelt Administration is standing pat on its anti-inflation program of holding down consumer food prices through the use of Government subsidies.

The Grange has expressed bitter opposition to such subsidies. It contends that they are equally as inflationary as higher consumer food prices based upon farm production costs.

The Food Administrator assured delegates and visitors that it was the Government's wish that farmers receive adequate returns for next year's crops. He said, however, that the Government desired to continue use of subsidies, which, he asserted, had proved "highly successful" his year.

Synagogue Group Quits Committee of Jews

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—The United Synagogues of America have withdrawn from the American Jewish Committee, the President, Louis J. Moss, announces.

The organization's Executive Council said the action was taken because the American Jewish Committee recently severed relations with the American Jewish Conference over the adoption of a resolution favoring the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish Commonwealth.

Anti-Poll Tax Bill Backed By Senate Group

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee indorsed the anti-poll tax bill 12 to 6 yesterday in the face of open threats of a filibuster by opponents.

Any member of the Senate may move to take it up after it appears on the calendar of business Monday, but if such an effort is made, Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi said, the result will be "free and unlimited coinage of words."

Opponents of the bill are relying almost entirely on the Senate's tradition of unlimited debate to block the measure, with many of them admitting privately that the bill would pass if it ever came to a vote. The House approved the measure May 25 by a vote of 265 to 110.

It would make it unlawful to require that a poll tax be paid as a prerequisite for voting at elections for presidential electors, Senators or members of the House of Representatives. Eight states now have such laws—Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, Virginia, Texas, Georgia, and Tennessee.

Women's Colleges Tell Scholarship Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Announcement of the establishment of a new scholarship plan for young women was made by Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, of Barnard College, chairman of the Seven College Conference, on behalf of Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley colleges, today.

The scholarships, she said, have a two-fold aim: "to encourage young women of exceptional intellectual promise to come to this group of colleges from distant parts of the country without regard to expense, and to benefit the colleges themselves by a broader representation from states which do not normally send them large numbers of students." The seven colleges hope that every state may eventually be included, she added.

"Beginning in May, 1944, 21 such scholarships—three to each college—will be awarded to incoming freshmen from nine states in three districts," Dean Gildersleeve continued. "These are the Middle West, including Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska; the South, including Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, and the West, including California, Oregon, and Washington.

"Since the national scholarships are regarded as honors to be competed for by all students, whatever their financial circumstances, a prize of $100 will be given each successful candidate. Additional amounts will be awarded on the basis of need, with a sum sufficient to cover the cost of tuition, board and room as the maximum. If the winner maintains a high honor record, the college at which she is enrolled will expect to renew the scholarship until graduation."

Dean Gildersleeve said the Committee on Selection representing the Seven College Conference will award the scholarships on the basis of questionnaires filled out by the candidate herself; her school record, together with material furnished by her school principal and teachers, and her scores in the scholastic aptitude and achievement tests as given by the College Entrance Examination Board. All candidates will have a personal interview with a representative of the seven colleges.

The candidate's choice of a college will be made as follows: The seven best candidates in each of the three districts will be chosen by the Committee on Selection. Each candidate will have been asked in advance to check a list of the seven colleges in order of her preference. The Committee on Selection will arrange the seven chosen candidates in each district in order of excellence and will award the scholarships in turn, giving each student the choice of college to which her place in the list entitles her.

Further information may be obtained from Mrs. F. Murray Forbes, Jr., 21 Beaver Place, Boston 8, Mass.

Builder of 'Big Inch' Oil Pipe Line Honored

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (AP)—Burt E. Hull, who directed the building of the "big inch," the world's longest and biggest oil pipe line, was honored Nov. 10 at a meeting of the American Petroleum Institute.

Mr. Hull, after relating the history of the building of the "Victory Highway" for oil, was presented with an engrossed scroll by members of the Institute's central committee on pipe-line transportation in appreciation of his "patriotic services to his country and his outstanding achievements in the petroleum industry."

Soldiers in Pacific Called 'Hi, Babe,' Then Whispered, 'It's Eleanor,' She Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt described last night how American soldiers who hadn't seen a woman for many months in their South Pacific outposts hailed her approach with a shout of "Hi, Babe."

In a commentary to the National Geographic Society on motion pictures of her 25,000-mile tour of supply islands, Australia, Guadalcanal, and Hawaii, the most traveled member of the presidential family added, however, that as she came closer and was recognized a whisper swept down the line.

"It's Eleanor," said the soldiers.

For perhaps the first time, Mrs. Roosevelt said that her travel appearances were "not exactly a pleasure trip" and cited a day climaxed by visiting 52 hospital wards after 14 hours of travel, inspection, and speeches.

The President's wife said she believed medical care should be provided in civilian life as well as in military centers.

Mrs. Roosevelt also observed that almost every soldier asked her whether he would have a chance to further his education when he returned home.

Wilson College Re-elects Dr. Laird for 24th Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Nov. 13—Dr. John B. Laird, pastor of the Frankford Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, has been elected president of the Wilson College Board of Trustees for the 24th consecutive year.

H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, was named to the Board Vice-Presidency. The Valley National Bank of Chambersburg was re-elected treasurer.

Paul Swain Havens, President of the College, described Wilson's wartime policies and practices, and establishment of academic programs by which students may prepare for direct contribution to war and postwar needs without sacrifice of their basic educational plans.

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Lee Given Gleam of Hope In Recount for School Post

Up and Down Beacon Hill

When the ballot boxes are opened Nov. 15 in the recount of the votes cast in the Boston School Committee election Nov. 2, the chances of Joseph Lee's bridging the narrow margin between himself and his nearest opponent would be considered slim if viewed solely in the light of past recounts.

But that opponent, Daniel J. McDevitt, the current Committee Chairman, has one liability which some observers at City Hall feel may upset precedent and Mr. McDevitt's 256-vote plurality—namely, the fact that his name appeared last on the ballot.

Past experience has disclosed that many persons who might have intended to vote for the last-named man on the ballot have placed their cross in the blank space below the name. The Massachusetts courts have ruled these ballots invalid, since the intent of the voter cannot be determined by inspection alone.

Mr. McDevitt, who drew the bottom position of seven, just managed to get in, considering that over 100,000 votes were cast, and he still has to face the possibility that many of his supporters may have voted incorrectly, a bridge which Mr. Lee won't have to cross.

No title to any major office has changed hands during the many previous recounts held by the Board of Election Commissioners. It is this fact more than any other on which Mr. McDevitt's supporters are basing their hopes for maintaining the status quo.

Indeed, one contested Mayoralty count found a lone ballot changing sides, that singular event occurring in 1933, when Frederick W. Mansfield nosed out Malcolm E. Nichols, who was seeking a second term, by a couple of thousand votes in a five-man race.

Perhaps the most colorful of all Boston recounts was that in 1937 when the drab Commission offices were crowded with eminent counsel on behalf of James Michael Curley, who had been surprisingly trounced for the first time by the personable, young Maurice J. Tobin.

Mr. Curley himself appeared at the recount, which lasted 10 days, and he was further represented by onetime Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, who as a City Councilor was noted for his bitter denunciations of Boston's three-time Mayor.

On the other side of the ballot boxes was Timothy F. Callahan, an outstanding attorney, and the exchange between the erudite, sedate Mr. Callahan and the tempestuous Mr. Kelly were productive of lots of color, but little change in the final result.

Next week's affair now promises to be quiet enough. The issue before the Commissioners is simply a recount of the ballots cast, and since this was the only one raised in the respective petitions, little in the way of extracurricular charges may be expected.

Baldwin Garretson

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
3:30 p. m.—Poland vs. Hitler.
3:45 p. m.—Jesting With the Jesters.
4:00 p. m.—News; Shall We Waltz?
4:30 p. m.—Musicale.
5:00 p. m.—News.
5:30 p. m.—Gilbert & Sullivan.
5:45 p. m.—Greek War Relief.
6:00 p. m.—I Sustain the Wings.
6:30 p. m.—The Art of Living.
6:45 p. m.—Rosita Hughes: News.
7:00 p. m.—"For This We Fight."
7:30 p. m.—Xavier Cugat's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
8:00 p. m.—News; Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

2:45 p. m.—Princeton-Yale Football Game.
5:30 p. m.—Dansant Service.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang; News.
8:00 p. m.—California Melodies; Music.
8:30 p. m.—"Foreign Assignment"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater of the Air.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Night Bondwagon.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bernie Cummins' Orch.
11:30 p. m.—Ted Lewis' Orch.
11:45 p. m.—Justin Stone's Orch.

Sunday's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

2:00 p. m.—"Melodic Favorites."
2:30 p. m.—Westinghouse Program.
3:00 p. m.—News; Sunday Song Service
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Curtain Calls.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
6:30 p. m.—Musicale.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"America Marches."
7:45 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:00 p. m.—News; Pops Concert.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—This Is Fort Dix.
3:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
4:00 p. m.—"Thanks to America"; Variety.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church of Air.
5:00 p. m.—Fireside Party; drama; music.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; Mystery drama.
6:00 p. m.—"First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
6:45 p. m.—"The Little Show"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—Old-Fashioned Revive Hour.
8:00 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
8:30 p. m.—News Service.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
10:00 p. m.—Cedric Foster, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—John Stanley, World News.
10:45 p. m.—Justin Stone's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Hawaii Calls"; Music.
11:45 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.

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Air Training Uses Supplies Of N. E. Arms

Small-arms ammunition, a production field in which New England plays a leading role, is being furnished to the Army Air Forces for training in a volume greater than the khaki fliers are consuming in combat, it was disclosed recently by the Boston Ordnance District headquarters.

Brigadier Burton O. Lewis, Commanding General of the district, said that at least 135,000 rounds of caliber .30 and caliber .50 ammunition are used daily in such mammoth training establishments as the Harlinger Flexible Gunnery School in Texas. Still other thousands of rounds are used in other centers which are training hundreds of thousands of future American aces.

This is more than is used in an average day's combat by Army Air Forces in Europe and the Southwest Pacific.

In addition, the Ordnance Department furnishes the Air Forces with millions of clay pigeons and other target material every month.

So far as bombs and ammunition are concerned, Army Ordnance supplies the air forces with a bomb for every purpose, from a 100-pounder, which can wreck a locomotive, to a huge blockbuster weighing 43 times as much, capable of laying waste an entire city block.

In similar fashion the Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces, also supplies the air forces with many types of ammunition. In the small arms field, the principal categories are ball, armor-piercing tracer, and incendiary. Their employment depends upon the particular type of raiding mission.

In the early stages of training, various economy substitutes are used, such as plastic pellets and beams of light. But in advanced training, nothing can take the place of live ammunition. The expenditure of such ammunition in the United States to improve combat accuracy will unquestionably save the lives of many American sky fighters in Europe and the Southwest Pacific where "misses don't take over."

The present combat accuracy of American fighter pilots and the gun crews of the Flying Fortresses is attributed to the excellence of Army Ordnance machine guns and ammunition, plus the careful markmanship training given all Air Forces cadets.

The value of excellent battle equipment and training is demonstrated by the fact that, according to an Associated Press dispatch from London, at least 500 Nazi fighter planes were shot down during the eight-day American and United Nations offensive early in October. Estimated Nazi fighter plane production is 600 to 700 a month.

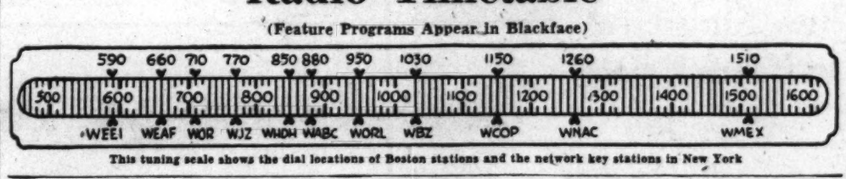
Shore Line Trains' Time Is Lengthened

Lengthening of the operating time of several Shore Line trains serving between Boston and New York from five to 10 minutes, effective tomorrow, has been announced by the New Haven Railroad. The reason for establishing new running times is because of longer stops required at stations en route for handling increased wartime traffic, officials of the line explained.

The new timetable also provides for additional train connections Saturday afternoons between Braintree and Cohasset and Braintree and Whitman.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Morton Downey, songs
12:15	Dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News Service	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45			Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; songs	Music of the Masters	"That They Might Live"; Red Cross dramatizat'n	Henry Jerome's Orch	Italian Melodies
1:15	Musical Variety	Music of the Masters	"The Baxters"; sketch	Henry Jerome's Orch	Invitation to Opera
1:30	News service	Music of the Masters	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45		Fishermen's Pgm.; News		Vincent Lopez' Orch	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-
2:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	ball game	Sports program	ball game
2:15	David Cheskin's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Dartmouth-Cornell game
2:30	Army - Sampson	Horace Heidt's Orch.	ball game	Band Parade	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-
2:45	Naval Training	Notre Dame-Northwest-	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-	Princeton-Yale football	ball game
3:00	football game	ern Univ. football game	ball game	game	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-
3:15	Army - Sampson	Notre Dame-Northwest-	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-	Princeton-Yale football	ball game
3:30	Naval Training	ern Univ. football game	ball game	game	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-
3:45	News; Army-Samp-	Notre Dame-Northwest-	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-	Princeton-Yale football	ball game
4:00	son Naval Train-	ern Univ. football game	ball game	game	Dartmouth-Cornell foot-
4:15	ing football game	Notre Dame-Northwest-	Dartmouth-Cornell	Princeton-Yale football	ball game
4:30	Army - Sampson	ern Univ. football game	Pigskin Parade	game	Lou Breese's Orch.
4:45	Naval Training	Notre Dame-Northwest-	Pigskin Parade	Princeton-Yale football	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
5:00	football game	ern Univ. football game	"Week-End Function"	game	Joan Merrill, songs
5:15	Music; Quartet	Notre Dame-Northw'st'n	"Week-End Function"	Princeton-Yale football	Alvino Rey's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr.	Ted Florito's Orch.	Adventures in Research	Musical Roundup	Tony Pastor's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr.	Ted Florito's Orch.	Dress Parade	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Message of Israel	News; Commentator	News service	Sports news
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Message of Israel	Symphony of Melody	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Newscast	Football Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	World Today; news	Leon Henderson	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	"What's New?"; Variety;	"For This We Fight";	Weekly Visit American	'Revival Echoes'; spkr.
7:15	the Gun; drama	drama; orch.; Elizabeth	"Better Health Care"	Eagle Club in London	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk Thanks	Kenny; Susanna Foster;	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Concert Album	Anna Nigri, pianist
7:45	to the Yanks'	Sonny Tufts; Bert Lahr	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	'Lest We Forget'; drama
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	"California Melodies";	Religious program
8:15	riety Show; guest	Boston Symphony Orch.	"Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Religious program
8:30	'Inner Sanctum';	Serge Koussevitzky, con	"Truth or Consequences'	"Foreign Assignment";	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; news	Boston Symphony Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	"Chiffon Swing"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Serge Koussevitzky, con	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album: Mahler.
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Treasury Star Parade	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Attilio Baggi-	Das Lied Von Der Erde
9:30	Or. Frank Sinatra	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	ore; "Carmen"; chorus;	Classical Album: Mahler.
9:45	'Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	orchestra; speaker	Das Lied Von Der Erde
10:00	Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	Army Service Forces	Count Basie, cond	Saturday Night Fond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	J. McWilliams, mc	Presents: Drama; or...	"Grand Old Opry"; Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	William C. Bullitt	"The Little Show"	billy show; W Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Les Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Jam; Rideout	"South of the Border";	Weather; 'Off the Record'	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:30	"Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Ted Lewis' Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	drama adventures	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Capt. Glenn Miller, con	Justin Stone's Orch.	Music; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Radio Carollers	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather	Radio Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors	Petite Musicale	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	Boone County Neighbors	News service	News service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	Vera Brodsky, piano	Religious program	Variety Music; Samuel	Religious program	Organ Program
9:30	Vera Brodsky, piano	Music; Schechter	Fisher, conductor	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45	Religious program	Variety music	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	"Gems of Melody"
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Gems of Melody"
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; drama	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30	People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Southland Echoes; choir	Manner"
10:45	People's Platform	Services; speaker	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Tremont Temple Baptist
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Sermon from Cathedral	Services; Speaker
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Tremont Temple Baptist
11:30	Invitation to Learning; guest speakers	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall	speaker	Services; Speaker
11:45		Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	Tremont Temple
12:00	News service	Weekly War Journal	News; NBC Concert Or.,	Reviewing Stand: 'Are	News report
12:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	H. Leopold Spitalny, con	We Wasting Our Land?'	Jeanette M'Donald, songs
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Italian Melodies
12:45	"People to People"	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul LaValle, conductor	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Phil Saltman	News service	News service	The Balboa Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	Camp Wheeler Program	"Service Unlimited"; dr.	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Curt Massey, songs	Cavalcade of Song	"Postwar Air Policy"	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	'Ceiling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Cotten	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Today's Men & Women
2:30	World news	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	Cathedral Echoes;	orchestra; songs	Religious program	Religious program	gram; talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	Those Good Old Days	Reports on Rationing	Treasury Star Parade	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Bruno	"D'Artega Presenta"	World News Parade	Fighting Heroes U. S. N.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Walter, guest cond.	"Hot Copy"; drama	The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	N. Y. Philharmonic-	"Hot Copy"; drama	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	Symphony; Bruno	Concert Hall	Pickups from training	'Thanks to America'; Or.	Religious program
4:15	Walter, guest cond.	Concert Hall	centers through't world	chorus; solos; trio; talk	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Pan Americana	Capt. Jim Healy	Young People's Church	Religious program
4:45	Kenny Baker	Pan Americana	Capt. Jim Healy	of the Air; speaker	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour: Gladys	John Vandercook; John	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Fireside Party: Drama;	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Deems	Gunther, news analysis	Arturo Toscanini, cond.	ch.; Griff Williams' Or	Religious program
5:30	Taylor; chorus; or.	Musical Steelmakers	Bernardo Segall, pian-	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45	"Dear John"; sk.	Musical Steelmakers	ist, guest	dramatization	Religious program
6:00	Theater: "Appoint-	News; String Ensemble	Religious program	First Nighter; B. Luddy	Tremont Temple Twilight
6:15	ment in the Sky"	String Ensemble; guest	Religious program	'Cross Tides'	Services; speaker
6:30	America in the Air	speaker; String En-	Stories of Literature	Upton Close, comments	Religious program
6:45	America in the Air	semble; Narration	The Great Gildersleeve';	'Little Show'; 'One World'	Religious drama
7:00	William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album
7:15	"Songs by Sinatra"	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	Classical Album
7:30	"We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joe Kelly,	Bandwagon; Jimmy Dor-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album
7:45	interviews; orch.	m. c.	sey's Orch.; News	Hour; speaker	Classical Album
8:00	Jerry Lester Show;	Roy Porter, news; Int...	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	"The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	Jerry Lester Show;	Richard Himber's Orch.	Carthy; Mary Boland;	dog Drummond"; drama	Services
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family"	News service	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; news	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter; news	Services
9:00	Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Erich Leinsdorf, cond.	Hour; Speaker
9:30	Jas. Melton & Co.;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Cleveland Symphony Or.	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Mary Martin, guest	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Erich Leinsdorf, cond.	Hour; Speaker
10:00	"Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence; R.	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15	It"; quiz program	Bellamy; drama; music	Or.; chorus; soloists	Sunny Skylar, songs	Irish Melodies
10:30	"Adventures of the	The Symphonette, with	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John Stanley, comments	Pan Americana
10:45	Thin Man"; or.	M. Piastro, conductor	Tremayne; guest soloist	Justin Stone's Orch.	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Benny Goodman's Orch
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Symphony of Melody	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Symphony of Melody	Pacific Story; Henry	Hour; Speaker	Day's End; Music
11:45	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Ted Pio Rito's Or.; news	Luce; 'Chiang Kai-shek'	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	News; "Caribbean"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; 'Food'	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith; talk	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News Service	Circle C Band
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Hour:	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	"The Little Show"	News Commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Air Express Music	"The Little Show"	Jack Berch's Orchestra.	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Words in News; Music	Curtain Time: Music
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Prgrm; news	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	and Interviews
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Quiz
2:30	We Love and Learn	Concert Hall	'Light of the World'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	'Parry Mason'; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymns of All Churches.	Sports comments	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano and Organ Recital	Musella Fantasy
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	WHDH String Quintet	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	WHDH String Quintet	"Right to Happiness"	riety show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Home Front Mati-	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Bing Crosby, songs
4:15	nee: guests; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Full Speed Ahead: Navy	Coast Guard Sparmobile:
4:45	Army Relief; Date	Singing Stars	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Musical Program	band; tenor
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries".	Musical Roundup	Count Basie's Orchestra
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life";	"The Black Hood"; drama	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby Recordings	'Jesting With Jestrs'...	Monitor World News	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	WHDH String Quartet	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"The Little Show"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Cong. Wright Patman	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed Sullivan, int.,	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts"	"Army Air Forces";	"How About It, Girls!"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	drama	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America;	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n Abner"	"12 Desperate Miles";	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	'Sherlock Holmes'; dr.;	The Play Shop Theater
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	The Play Shop Theater
9:00	Theater; Alice Faye,	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Helen Traubel, soprano;	Gabriel Heatter; news	Classical Album: Ravel's
9:15	Robert Young,	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Gracie Fields' Show	"La Valse"
9:30	"Hello, Frisco,	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	The Bill Gray Comedy	Classical Album: Ravel's
9:45	Hello"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Show; songs; orchestra	"La Valse"
10:00	Guild: "Design for	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	Scandal"	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	Sunny Skylar, songs	Voice of Underground
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information Please";	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Weather; "Off Record"	Rep. William Lemke, talk	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
11:30	Romance; drama;	Fishermen's Program	St. Louis Serenade	"Radio Newsreel"	Day's End; music
11:45	'Rupert of Hentzau'	Dance orch.; War news.	St. Louis Serenade	Jose Morand's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Lodge Chief Speaker At Northeastern

Principal speaker at Northeastern University's Commencement exercises on Sunday, Nov. 21, will be Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts, who recently returned from a tour of the battlefronts. He will talk on "America's Fighting Men." Presiding at the exercises will be Carl S. Ell, President of the University.

No honorary degrees will be awarded this year, the University President announced, and the baccalaureate exercises will be omitted. Everett A. Churchill, Secretary of the Corporation and Vice-President of the University, will present the diplomas. Dean Charles W. Havice of the University will deliver the invocation, and Mr. Ell will give the charge to the 162 graduates.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—5:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Retransmission from the NBC. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"The Stage Presents." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Caracas—9:35 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.6 m.; GRX, 9.89 meg., 30.9m.

For Sunday, November 14

Chungking—11:15 a. m.—American Hour. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—5:15 p. m.—London Calling. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Sunday Service. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—World News Round-Up; J. B. McGeachy. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRT, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg. 48.4 m.
Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Battle Honor." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg. 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Answering You." GRH, 9.82 meg. 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSJ, 7.26 meg. 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 10.2 m.; GRX 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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BOSTON

Koussevitzky Introduces Schuman's Fifth Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

William Schuman's Symphony for Strings, No. 5, had its first performance at the Boston Symphony concert of yesterday afternoon, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. Otherwise the sixth program of the season was devoted to Shostakovitch—his First and Fifth symphonies.

Mr. Schuman's new symphony, like his Third, is perhaps not very accurately named, but we'll not fall out with him over that, even though we might prefer to call both works neo-classic suites.

This latest one consists of only three movements, of which the second, Larghissimo, is notable for a melodiousness and a sentiment not commonly to be found in the work of contemporary composers. This movement was beautifully played, but unfortunately, in its final pages, Dr. Koussevitzky slowed down the tempo to a point almost of disintegration. No matter how slowly music may be moving, it is still supposed to move.

The opening movement was rather conventional in the modern vein of dissonant counterpoint, but well done. The Finale was very agreeable. Both were rhythmically exciting. In short, the work made a good first impression.

In view of Dr. Koussevitzky's recent devotion to Shostakovitch, it is odd to realize that he had never before conducted his First Symphony, which was introduced by Mr. Burgin in 1935, and played again under Nicolai Malko in 1940. It was not very impressive on those occasions, and it has not improved with the years. There are the usual bows of youth to Wagner, and the marches which have come to be accepted as inevitable in a Shostakovitch symphony. Will not future musical historians include among the characteristics of Shostakovitch's style the march, the crescendo, and the habits of making his symphonic movements disproportionate in size and of placing them in the wrong order?

The Shostakovitch Fifth was also introduced to us by Mr. Burgin, but Dr. Koussevitzky, since he adopted it in the fall of 1940, has now played it five times. Well, he can make us listen to it, but he can't make us like it. I should think the last movement would be too much even for his enthusiasm.

Franck and Brazilians

Revival of Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue transpired under the playing of Giuseppe de Lellis in what was denoted on the program leaflet a piano concert at New England Mutual Hall last night, to the pleasure of an audience both friendly and discerning. The piece has been much performed in seasons past at piano recitals, and more often gone through with skillful hands than deep insight. Whether Mr. de Lellis's calling his exhibition a concert instead of a recital made any difference or not, his treatment of the music was an extraordinary satisfaction.

To begin with, the work was studied rationally according to its title. The three divisions of Prelude, Chorale and Fugue were there in plain show; a listener giving

Dr. Maffett Says U. S. Fails In Use of Woman Power

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

More aggressive action on the part of women is needed if women are to be trained by experience to help administer public affairs to any appreciable extent, according to Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Despite the great number of women now serving in industry and the armed services, the United States has so far failed in the utilization of its womanpower, according to Dr. Maffett. It has failed, she said in an interview, in that women are not yet permitted in any way to help direct the policies of government. She believes that women have given convincing evidence of their ability to do their part side by side with men.

Even in the war emergency agencies, the places of importance held by women are far from impressive, she said. True, the Federation's own First Vice-President, Margaret A. Hickey, is director of a Women's Advisory Committee to the War Manpower Commission and has the honor of sitting on the National Management-Labor Policy Committee of the WMC—but she has no vote, Dr. Maffett pointed out. "We want women on these committees and commissions to have voices as well as ears," she asserted.

Dr. Maffett, whose home is in Dallas, Texas, was in Boston to address a meeting of the Business & Professional Women's Club of Boston last night.

One of the 1943-44 objectives of the National Federation is the solving of the manpower shortage, and it is endeavoring, through its War Workers Recruiting Service Project, to make voluntary recruitment of womanpower a success. Equal pay for comparable work is another of the Federation's goals.

Dr. Maffett feels strongly that women must be used now in planning for postwar economic, social, and political development at home and abroad, and she called upon the Boston organization to crystallize public opinion in favor of this policy.

Agreeing with recent estimates that probably 50 per cent of the women now employed in war industry will want or need to keep their jobs after the war, Dr. Maffett believes that the employment of these women will constitute one of the gravest postwar problems.

"The only answer lies," she said, "in an expanding economy and a reorganization of our distribution system."

Animal League

Christmas gifts, food, and pet accessories including "costume jewelry" for dogs will be on sale at the annual fair of the Boston Animal Rescue League which will be held in the main ballroom of the Copley-Plaza on Monday and Tuesday. Mrs. Frederick O. Houghton, General Chairman, is being assisted by a large group of Greater Boston women who will man the various tables. Shoppers will be welcome from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Monday and from 10 to 6 on Tuesday.

Meeting Tomorrow

The Junior Unit of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Massachusetts is holding its annual membership tea tomorrow afternoon at the Women's Republican Club from 4 to 6 o'clock. Miss Claire Browne of Boston is in charge. The entertainment includes vocal and instrumental music.

The public is invited to a meeting of the Women Organists' Club of Boston at the Quincy Point Congregational Church, Washington Street, at 5 p. m. There will be choir singing and organ solos.

Monday Programs

Brightelmstone Club — Community Service Day will feature recruiting talks by members of the armed services and the showing of a film by the Household Nursing Association. Dessert-coffee, 1:15 p. m.

National Council of Jewish Women—The Boston Section will hear Hallett Abend speak on "Can We Avoid Imperialism?" at 2 o'clock at the Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline.

Waban Woman's Club—Selwyn James, foreign correspondent of PM, will speak at 2 p. m. at the Neighborhood Clubhouse.

Lawrence Woman's Club—The Club will be hostess to the regional conference of the Tenth District of the State Federation. The program, which begins at 10 a. m. at the Y. W. C. A., includes brief talks by State department chairmen.

D. A. R.—The Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter will meet at the home of Mrs. E. Wilson Blake, 28 Wollaston Ave., Wollaston, at 1:30 p. m. Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, will talk on "New Order Versus the Old."

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Mrs. Thomas A. Rudkin will open a series of eight book review talks at 11 a. m.

Over 10,000 Attend Church Weekday Class

More than 10,000 Massachusetts school children are now receiving religious instruction during regular school hours it has been disclosed by the Rev. Daniel W. Staffeld, Director of Weekday Church Schools for the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

As a result of permissive legislation adopted by the 1941 session of the State Legislature, providing that school children may be released from regular classes for one hour each week to receive religious training, some 22 Massachusetts communities have adopted such programs, the Rev. Mr. Staffeld said.

Under Massachusetts law religious classes cannot be held in public school buildings. As a result the various denominations make their own arrangements for instructing children of their particular religious faith.

Only responsibility of the public schools in the communities where school boards have approved the plan is to release the children on the request of the parents on the day and hour jointly agreed upon by the School Committee and the religious groups.

The selection and supervision of teachers, curriculum, housing, and financing of the religious education program are left entirely to the religious groups according to their own traditions and practices.

Commenting on the success of the religious education program in Massachusetts, the Rev. Mr. Staffeld said that "every community which undertook the program last year is continuing it this year and new communities are being added."

Some indication of how the program has grown since it was first put into effect in the fall of 1942 may be seen in figures showing the number of children participating in the program who are members of churches in the Massachusetts Council of Churches. These show 700 in October, 1942; 1,542 in February, 1943; and 3,000 in November, 1943.

In Boston, the School Committee reports that 5,064 children of all religious faiths are now receiving religious instruction. Schools participating in Boston are: Francis Parkman, Robert Gould Shaw, Lewis, William Barton Rogers, Howard School District, Lowell District, Prince-Perkins, Warren, Theodore Roosevelt, and the Agassiz.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Brown stamps "G," "H" and "J" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "K" become valid Nov. 15, expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "L" become valid Nov. 21; "M," Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5, and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y" and "Z" will expire.

Today—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B" and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book 2.

Gasoline—Today— New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil — Today — New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Nov. 22 mail parcels and Nov. 29 mail cards to Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington.

Nov. 24 mail parcels and on Dec. 1 mail cards and letters to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Nov. 26 mail parcels and on Dec. 3 cards and letters to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dec. 6 mail parcels and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

'Story of Book' Listed at Museum

The "Story of the Book" will be told by Miss Alice Maginnis at the children's story hour, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, tomorrow, at three. The subject for the Museum children's hour on Nov. 20, at 11 o'clock will be Greek myths.

Gallery talks tomorrow at three, will be devoted to the current Boston exhibition, and Chinese art. Mrs. Mary Parkman Sayward will discuss the former, Mrs. Kojiro Tomita the latter.

Bruce Simonds, pianist, of Yale University, and the Tanglewood String Quartet will give the free Victory Concert for members of the armed forces tomorrow, at four.

Early Christmas Mailing Is Urged

An appeal to the public and business to co-operate with the postal authorities by mailing Christmas parcels not only to men in the armed forces in the United States but also to civilians between Nov. 22 and Dec. 6, so the tremendous volume of Christmas mail may be delivered on time, was made recently by George Doggett, Chairman of the Committee on Postal Facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Doggett also urged that Christmas greeting cards and even letters be mailed by Dec. 13 to near-by zones and as early as Nov. 29 to distant areas of the nation.

Fast Air Cargoes Sought

Richard Merrill

Mexican Official Visits Boston

Karl de Blinde, Cargo Traffic Superintendent for American Airlines de Mexico, is shown being met at Logan International Airport, East Boston, by Frank J. Beach, New England Superintendent of Air Mail, Express, and Freight, for American Airlines. Señor de Blinde will be in Boston for a few days conferring with company officials regarding the expediting of air cargo between New England and Mexico.

Thousands of Acres of Land Taken by U. S. in Rhode Island

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13—Since the spring of 1940 the Federal Government has dispossessed more than 2,000 land owners in Rhode Island and taken over thousands of acres of land for military purposes in this smallest of the 48 States.

Harry A. Smith, chief of the Lands Division in the Department of Justice, estimates that the Government has paid $3,000,000 for the land acquired and that the acreage represents 3.3 per cent of all the land in Rhode Island.

The types of property taken over by the Government vary from the palatial Prentice estate in Newport, now converted into a bachelors' quarters for Navy officers, to crude shacks and woodland in the western part of the State.

The extensive transfer of property has been carried out with relatively little difficulty. Only one case was contested and taken before a jury in Federal Court. The jury decided the owner had received enough money for his property.

There were several other cases, however, where owners thought their property was worth more than the government appraisal. One man placed a sentimental value of $6,000 on a waterfront lot, because that was the spot where he proposed to his wife. He finally accepted the government's check for $1,800.

Another owner protested that the $1,200 offered for her lot was ridiculous. "There's a house on the property," she is reported to have said. The government appraisers made another examination. They found no house but did find a pile of old timber on the lot. The owner then explained that she had all the plans for the house, that there was enough timber there to build it and all that remained to be done was to nail the timber together. The government ruled it could place no valuation on a "dream home" and the woman accepted the $1,200.

Two cases have not been settled. The owner of one piece of property has not been found, though every effort has been made to trace him. Another piece of property was owned by a French woman who was living in Paris at the time of the Fall of France. The government agents have not been able to get in touch with her.

Some of the property taken over has been used for camps and bases. Some has been taken for target ranges. Many private homes have been made over into homes for military personnel and one entire floor of a large office building in Providence has been acquired for the Army engineers. The largest single development on property acquired since 1940 is the huge Naval Air Station at Quonset Point. The old National Guard camp at the Point was purchased from the State for one dollar, but the adjacent property cost the government more than $1,000,000. Thousands of parcels of property were involved in the transaction.

Postwar Program

A tentative program recommending studies in many fields for the future development of Providence was accepted by the Program Committee of the Providence Civic Planning and Traffic Board this week.

The program, drawn up by a subcommittee, sets the framework on which the Planning Board hopes to develop a comprehensive development program for Providence in the postwar period.

An important part of the report deals with the coming problem of highway traffic. Pointing out that soon after the war ends the city must be prepared to expect a large increase in vehicular traffic, the report recommends, first, that a traffic control plan involving minor improvements, costing little money and which can be put into effect quickly should be made ready at once. It recommends, also, that more elaborate planning be prepared for more costly improvements to come later.

A study of the zoning laws is recommended together with a study of the shifting population trend which in recent years has seen a considerable proportion of Providence residents move out into the suburbs.

Public health studies suggested involve a survey of the smoke nuisance and of water pollution.

The city's slum clearance program, interrupted when the war broke out, is mentioned in the report with the recommendation that steps be taken to eliminate additional areas of below-standard housing.

And with an eye on future air travel, the report suggests that ways be found to improve transportation between Providence and the State Airport at Hillsgrove and also to develop helicopter landing fields nearer the center of the city.

The report was drafted by Royal B. Farnum, Executive Vice-President of the Rhode Island School of Design; Hovey T. Freeman and Edward Winsor.

N. E. War Parley Set for Nov. 18, 19

New Englanders facing the double job of increasing present war production and of beginning their planning for postwar reconversion have been jointly invited by the six New England Governors and the two commanding officers of the region's armed forces to discuss these problems in the open sessions of the Second New England War Conference. This will be convened in Boston on Nov. 18 and 19.

Specifically, the Second New England War Conference is convened, according to the invitation issued by the Governors and General Miles, and Admirals Theobold, for the purpose of: "Aiding in furthering New England's participation in the war effort; facilitating further adjustment to the war's requirements; guiding and stimulating preparations for the new problems and opportunities of the postwar period."

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding General of the U. S. Army Service Forces, will be one of the chief speakers.

Among the others from whom the Conference will hear during the two-day session are: Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board and President of the General Electric Company; Walter Lippmann, commentator on national and international affairs; Herman W. Steinkraus, President of the Bridgeport Brass Co.; Matthew Woll, a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and Chairman of its postwar planning committee; W. Clifford Townsend, special assistant to War Food Administrator Marvin Jones and former Governor of Indiana; Representative Hatton Sumners of Texas, Chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary; William O. Myers, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University; Donald Kirk David, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, and Jasper McLevy, Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn.

Held under the auspices of the New England Council, the Second New England War Confeernce is co-sponsored by more than 200 New England industrial, commercial, and agricultural organizations.

Greek Consul In Boston Sets Balkan Goals

Outlining a number of the territorial questions which will be involved in the postwar settling of Balkan affairs, Alexis S. Liatis, Greek Consul in Boston, addressed the luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association today on the subject of Greece and Neighbors in the Postwar Settlement.

Mr. Liatus opened his address by referring to the perplexities of the Balkan problems and by stressing his sincere belief that "there is no human problem, no matter how difficult and complicated and thorny it might appear, that cannot find a just and happy solution provided the parties concerned approach it in a spirit of understanding of justice, of toleration, and, above all, of good will.

"In the matter of international good will," he went on, "I place great hopes in the role your country will be called upon to play in shaping the destinies of the postwar world. For America, among all the great powers, has the cleanest record in international dealings and commands respect and trust untarnished by misgivings and suspicions."

Mr. Liatis then dealt at length with the political and ethnological implications of the exchanging of populations between his country, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

"A few territorial questions will be involved in the settling of the Balkan affairs," said Mr. Liatis, and he mentioned three, all of them closely connected with the eliminations of Italian imperialism from the peninsula. He said the Dodecanese Islands should be returned to Greece and the Italo-Yugoslav and the Greco-Albanian frontiers should be rectified in accordance with the Atlantic Charter.

The Greek Consul also explained how the crumbling of the League of Nations and the impotence of Britain and France to meet the German aggressors had shattered the framework of Balkan solidarity.

Wire Workers Go Out on Strike At Worcester Plant

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 13 (AP)—Some 2,000 employees of the American Steel and Wire Company—largest wire manufacturing plant in the East—were out on strike today in a contract dispute.

Three of the four divisions of the company shut down last night after workers walked out at both the morning and afternoon shifts. The plant was engaged almost wholly on war orders, according to Walter F. Munford, district manager of the company, a United States Steel subsidiary.

Closed divisions of the plant included the wire mill, the electric cable, and the spring and rail bond sections. The open hearth unit remained in operation.

Earlier, Paul M. Hall, of the War Labor Board's Boston office, arrived here to attempt to get the workers back.

But Martin J. Walsh, New England Director of United States Steel Workers (C. I. O.), representing a number of the employees, said that the actions of the company have been a "mockery of collective bargaining," and Mr. Munford, the company's district manager, declared: "We cannot negotiate with the men while they are out. Our contract forbids it."

N. E. Casualties In Navy Are Listed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—The names of eight New Englanders were included in a list of 36 casualties announced today by the Navy Department.

The number of casualties since Pearl Harbor to date now totals 31,383, the Navy announced. These included 12,579 killed, 5,548 wounded, 9,028 missing and 4,228 prisoners of war. Casualties among naval personnel are 23,691, in the Marine Corps 7,257 and in the Coast Guard 435.

New Englanders included in today's list:

Connecticut

Killed

Keltos, Edward Joseph, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Keltos, Bridgeport.

Missing

Kelly, Thomas John, Fireman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Kelly, Bristol.

Pace, Delmont Norman, Chief Torpedoman's Mate, U. S. Navy. Wife, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Pace, Norwich.

Maine

Missing

James, Thomas Henry, Torpedoman's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Navy. Mother, Mrs. Katharine James, Portland.

Massachusetts

Missing

Inocenti, Albert, Fireman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Inocenti, Beverly.

Kelly, William Edward, Ship's Cook, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kelly, Dorchester.

Perrault, Joseph Leo Cyril, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Sister, Mrs. Lawrence Chatterton, Stoneham.

Piersich, Gordon, Seaman, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve, parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Piersich, Gill.

500,000 Visitors in Two Years Recorded by the Seamen's Club

Log of the Port of Boston

More than 500,000 persons—seamen, sailors, hostesses and guests—have visited the Seamen's Club of Boston during the two years it has been open in the quarters once occupied by the exclusive Exchange Club at the corner of Batterymarch and Milk Streets, according to Harry J. Pearson, director of the Club.

More than 200 torpedoed survivors of our Allied merchant marine were extended hospitality over a period of several weeks, he said. Seventy per cent of the men housed, fed and entertained at the Club, which is the successor to the Sailors' Haven in Charlestown, were from American seagoing services.

Three organizations of women serve as hostesses and provide programs of entertainment at the Club, the Victory Girls' Club of nearly 175 members, the Starboard Watch Club of 20 members, and the Women's Aid of 750 members in 68 groups, explained Mr. Pearson.

Operated under auspices of the Episcopal City Mission, the Club has provided lodgings to 98,850 servicemen and merchant seamen during the two years it has been operating.

During this period a total of 127,750 meals have been served to service men and seamen; 730,000 pieces of mail have been received; 177 religious services have been held with an attendance of 10,250; 1,020 ships have been visited; 1,184 seamen have received credit to the extent of $3,431.68, of which $1,800.53 have been repaid; travelers' checks have been sold to the value of $148,590.53.

"The Brotherhood of the Sea knows neither racial nor national barriers," said Mr. Pearson. "Its members meet on common ground at the Seamen's Club of Boston."

N. E. Shipyards

New England shipyards accounted for 10 of the 163 cargo vessels aggregating 1,675,311 deadweight tons, delivered during October, the United States Maritime Commission discloses. One of the 10 was an ocean tug, delivered by the General Ship and Engine Works, East Boston. Another was a special type of vessel built by Walsh-Kaiser Co., Inc., of Providence; and eight were Liberty ships built by New England Shipbuilding Corp., South Portland, Maine.

Radio School

Uncle Sam has 600 typewriters at the radio school on Gallop's Island, Boston harbor, for use of the potential ship's radio operators of the future. It takes two men their entire time to service and keep these machines in repair.

Levine Named

John N. Levins, District Manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co., Boston office, and for the past 13 years chairman of the Boston Conference of Steamship Operators and Contracting Stevedores, has been appointed a commissioner of the Boston Port Authority by Mayor Tobin, to fill the Port Authority post from which James J. McCarthy, City Treasurer, resigned. A native of Boston, Mr. Levins is widely known in transportation and industrial circles and is well versed in the Port of Boston situation. He is a member of the Mayor's Port Committee, and began his transportation career many years ago when he affiliated with the Merchant and Miners Transportation Co.

Export Club

Next meeting of the New England Export Club, Inc., is to be held at Schrafft's, 16 West Street, Boston, at 6 p. m. Dr. Amos E. Taylor, recently named Director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is to be the guest speaker.

Tattersall Returns

John C. Tattersall, District Manager of the Waterman Steamship Agency, Ltd., in Boston, will return to his post next Tuesday after having served the War Shipping Administration in various capacities since April, 1942. Mr. Tattersall came to Boston from New York in August, 1941, and eight months later was granted leave of absence so he might take the position of Assistant District Manager for the WSA in an office he helped to establish at Halifax, N. S. After spending seven months at Halifax, he went to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, for several weeks for the WSA, and then came to Boston to serve as liaison officer for the WSA at the Boston Port of Embarkation where he has been until the present time.

Traffic Club

Officers nominated for 1944 for the Traffic Club of New England, to be ballotted on at the meeting of the Club Dec. 14, are: Thomas F. Williams, general agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for president; W. J. Fillingim, A. F. Lane, F. P. Mutrie and C. A. Schmidt, for vice-presidents; P. L. Stuart, Secretary-Treasurer.

Maritime Day

In an effort to build up membership in the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee in anticipation of bigger and better annual postwar harbor programs in connection with Maritime Day, Frank S. Davis, president of the Committee, is calling on all members to "sign up a new member." He launched his campaign this week.

Leon Stone

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Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON
"MORTALS AND IMMORTALS"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON	The Mother Church, as indicated above.
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue (1-3-4)
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM	First Church, 819 High Street (1-3)
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-4)
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-3-7)
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-4)
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-2)
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY	First Church, 30 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY	See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM	First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (3-4)
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER	First Church, 44 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN	First Church, 13 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service (4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45 (5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8 (6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30

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French Dispatch Catroux To Settle Lebanese Crisis

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Gen. Georges Catroux, Commissioner of State of the French Committee of National Liberation, was given full powers today to attempt a settlement of the crisis which flared into violence in Lebanon when French forces clashed with groups protesting the arrest of high officials of the Republic.

General Catroux, who negotiated an agreement in March extending fuller measures of self-government to Lebanon, will leave Algiers immediately to "take on the spot all measures necessitated by the situation," the Committee, headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, said in Algiers last night.

The statement, first official recognition by the Committee of the troubled situation, came a few hours after the British Government, preoccupied by the threat of violence in the strategically important Near East, urged the Committee to end the strike.

British Stand By Pledge

The London Government, following its protest against the French action taken without British knowledge, instructed Sir Harold Alfred MacMillan, British Commander in Chief in Palestine, to inform French authorities that Britain adheres firmly to its declaration supporting the assurances of independence given to Lebanon in 1941.

General Catroux, as Commander of Free French forces in the Middle East, proclaimed the independence of Syria and Lebanon after his forces joined the British in 1941 to defeat the Vichy garrisons.

The Algiers statement said it appeared that the Cabinet of Premier Riad Solh, although aware of French intentions to give sovereignty to Lebanon, had "bypassed them and considered it possible to confront France with the fait accompli without taking into account the rights and obligations of the mandatory power, held as long as she [France] has not been regularly relieved of the mandate."

The French delegation in Cairo said that the Lebanese Government had decided to put a fait accompli before the Committee "under the influence of elements who are not interested in Lebanon's independence and who are more anxious to push France out of those regions."

Street Disorders

From Cairo also came an eyewitness account of street disorders in Beirut, capital of Lebanon, where feelings were said to be running higher by the hour over the arrest of the Lebanese leaders.

The traveler said French tanks had plunged at a barricade in the Moslem quarter. "One stuck and was jammed in the debris and immediately bombs appeared and set it afire," he said, adding that a French officer told him that two French officers had been killed in the disturbances.

French Resident Commissioner Jean Helleu, who ordered the arrests early this week, has called for new elections in Lebanon on the grounds that the previous government was not representative of the country and has asked former President Emil Eddeh to form a new Government.

Britain-U. S. Put in Center Of Lebanese Controversy

Continued from Page 1

if the French authorities were building up ill will without reason. This is particularly so since Arab newspapers and leaders unanimously are emphasizing the fact that while fighting for the freedom of their own country, the French insist on refusing freedom to the Lebanese.

Egypt's Premier underlined this in his letter to General de Gaulle asking, "Is it at the moment when wounded France is deprived of its own independence and liberty and when it fights to recover them that the French Committee of National Liberation violates the liberty and independence of the Lebanese people?" He then goes on to warn, "If the situation in Lebanon is not restored as it should be, Egypt will be forced to consider its relations with France in the light of these circumstances."

Opinion United

The manner in which the Arab world here is turning to the English-speaking nations is shown in a report from Jerusalem which announces that the Moslem Grand Mufti, after protesting to the French against their actions, visited General Spears and told him the country's Moslems and Christians were united in support of the arrested Prime Minister. In his letter to Alexander Kirk, United States Minister to Egypt, the Egyptian Premier wrote, "I am convinced that the great power which fights for the noblest principles will take action to win respect for the Atlantic Charter, to which the French Committee of National Liberation adhered."

In writing to acting British Ambassador Terence Shone, Nahas Pasha recalled that the British had helped the French liberate Lebanon and Syria and had associated themselves with French promises to confer independence. He also expressed the belief that "thanks to its [Britain's] efforts, the situation will be mended as quickly as possible and Lebanon will be restored to full and complete use of its liberty and independence."

Tom Nast Cartoons Presented to Public

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Drawings and sketches by Thomas Nast, one of America's foremost political cartoonists, whose cartoons had much effect in the exposure of the Tweed ring in New York, have been divided into sets for distribution to American libraries, universities, colleges and art institutes.

His son and daughter, Cyril Nast and Mrs. Mabel Nast Crawford, of New Rochelle, in making the announcement, said institutions to which the sets would be presented included:

Boston Public Library, Chicago Art Institute; Philadelphia Museum of Art, City Art Museum of St. Louis, Williams College, Morristown (N. J.) Public Library, Hamilton College, Colgate University, Princeton University, Yale University, Cleveland Museum of Art, New Rochelle Public Library, Cornell College in Mount Vernon, Iowa, and Philbrook Art Center, Tulsa, Okla.

U. S. Carrier Force Batters Rabaul Air-Sea Fleets

Continued from Page 1

action without accomplishing their mission.

Navy Secretary Frank Knox said in Washington the enemy's target was a large aircraft carrier and that "not a dent" was made in the big ship.

Carrier planes were aloft in battle readiness to tangle with the enemy bombers while antiaircraft batteries of the carrier and escorting warships dotted the sky with bursting ack-ack.

Seventeen Allied planes were lost in defending the carrier and in raising the toll of enemy warships at Rabaul this month to two cruisers and five destroyers sunk, 10 cruisers and 13 destroyers damaged, and a cruiser probably damaged.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters said minor damages were sustained by some of the ships in the Allied carrier force. There were casualties among the crews.

The naval formations in the operation included "a strong force of airplane carriers," one correspondent reported from Admiral William F. Halsey's headquarters.

The massed warships, asserting United States naval supremacy in Solomon Islands waters not so long ago Japanese controlled, delivered their third slap at Rabaul's naval power since Marines invaded Bougainville Nov. 1.

The first was the naval battle off the Bougainville beachhead Nov. 1-2, during which American forces, without loss, sank a Japanese cruiser and four destroyers and damaged two cruisers and two destroyers out of 12 enemy warships sent down the 260 miles from Rabaul.

On Nov. 5 a carrier force sent out planes which teamed with land-based Army bombers of General MacArthur in sinking a heavy cruiser, damaging five heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, and two destroyers at Rabaul. The Rabaul planes could not make it a duel on that occasion.

The smash Nov. 11 was staged entirely by the air arm of Admiral Halsey. After Mitchells and Liberators had moyed in the night before to soften resistance by striking at the Vunakanau and Lakunai Airdromes, the daylight blows at 23 warships in or near the harbor were delivered by Avenger torpedo bombers, Dauntless dive bombers, and Liberators, covered by Hellcat fighters.

The resultant consternation was so great that two Japanese destroyers collided while racing for the harbor exit.

Hinting at big air battles to come, General MacArthur's spokesman said the absence of any appreciable action in other theaters made it possible for Japan to keep feeding hundreds of planes of all types daily into Rabaul and Wewak, New Guinea, by way of its conquered island steppingstones.

Associated Press From Army Signal Corps

Incendiary Rocket Captured

Three American soldiers examine a captured German 32cm. incendiary rocket which is fired directly from its crate in the position it its here. When fired they take off with much smoke and flame.

Russia:

Soviet Forces Mass For Zhitomir Assault

Moscow dispatches said Red Army troops, driving directly westward down the Kiev-Zhitomir Highway, have passed Korostyshev, the last important town before the strategic Leningrad-Odessa railway.

Gen. Nikolai Vatutin, conqueror of Kiev, took Korostyshev on Nov. 12 after covering his flanks by investing Radomyshel to the north and Kornin to the south, in a steady but cautious advance.

A Russian communiqué said Cossack advance guards, after bypassing Korostyshev, were reported operating in the immediate vicinity of the vital rail-junction city of Zhitomir. The main Russian forces were reported massing for a direct assault on this rail center, front dispatches indicated, after a day's advance which netted them 100 towns, an unspecified number of prisoners, and great quantities of war supplies.

Steady progress by Red Army spearheads toward Korosten, another rail junction on the Leningrad-Odessa line northwest of Kiev, also was reported in the Red Army communiqué. South of Rechitsa, where Soviet troops were driving into the Pripet Marshes to flank the German-held stronghold of Gomel, 1,000 nazis were killed and many prisoners taken, the communiqué said. Here again the retreating Germans gave up large stores of war gear.

West of Kiev, the Russians were less than 75 miles from the prewar Polish border. Other forces of Vatutin's First Army were pushing southwest toward Berdichev, on the rail line to Warsaw. In the south, the Red Army was poised on the banks of the Dnieper River, opposite Kherson, and approximately 100 miles from the frontier of Bessarabia, which Rumania wrested from Russia in 1941.

A dispatch from Istanbul quoted reports from Budapest published in the Turkish newspaper Aksham as saying the Russian advance toward Rumania has stirred panic in that country, especially Bessarabia.

The Budapest dispatch added: "It is believed here that Hitler is about to demand total Rumanian mobilization in return for a promise to defend Rumanian borders to the last."

German news reports admitted Russian successes west of Kiev and Berlin reported the Russians massing for a renewed onslaught against Krivoi Rog on the inside of the Dnieper bend. Thirty Soviet infantry divisions and two tank corps were concentrated in the Krivoi Rog sector, one German radiocast said. Other concentrations were reported opposite Kherson at the mouth of the Dnieper.

In the Vitebsk area, where the Russians were driving a flanking wedge west of the town from Nevel, the Germans admitted withdrawing to "shortened" positions south of the main highway between Smolensk and Vitebsk.

Posthumous Award For Army Private

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 13

An army private formerly a Colorado farm laborer, who led an American battalion to victory in the high, snow-bound mountains of Attu Island and almost single-handedly broke final Japanese resistance there, was awarded the nation's highest decoration posthumously Nov. 11.

The award of the Congressional Medal of Honor was announced at Secretary Henry L. Stimson's press conference as the War Department told for the first time of the heroic and gallant action of Joe P. Martinez of Ault, Colo., who fell under a hail of Japanese bullets with his rifle still at his shoulder.

The action occurred last May as American forces were battling in one of the bitterest engagements of the Pacific war to smash the enemy's hold on strategic Attu at the tip of the Aleutian chain.

Mediterranean:

Allies Recapture Heights in Italy

Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced that on Mount Camino, above Mignano, Italy, southwest of Venafro, Allied forces battled back to seize again high ground they had occupied on Nov. 10 but lost in German counterattacks Nov. 11. This surge added new positions beyond the Nov. 10 advance.

There was bitter fighting under extremely difficult conditions at several points as the Allies lashed out against the massive Nazi line, but the front as a whole saw little change during the last 24 hours, Allied Headquarters said.

Allied airplanes struck out in new forays into the Balkans Nov. 12, bombing an oil refinery at Berat and the near-by Kucove Airfield in Albania, and the airdrome at Mostar in Yugoslavia, besides carrying out widespread operations against German transports and supplies in Italy.

A naval communiqué disclosed a heavy sea bombardment of Nazi positions along the Gulf of Gaeta the night of Nov. 9 and again at dawn Nov. 10. RAF planes joined in the blasting of the Nazis' western coastal flank, dropping flares to guide the gunners on the British destroyers Tyrian, Tumult, Grenville, and the Polish destroyer Piorun.

United States troops in the push above Venafro captured Filignano, four miles north, and Pozzili, two miles northeast of Venafro. The Germans were putting up the most stubborn resistance on the Fifth Army front in the Venafro and Mignano regions, where any deep Allied wedge there would seriously impair other points of their line.

An Eighth Army patrol cut over the Sangro River at an unspecified point to the east and wiped out a German machinegun nest.

Farther southwest on the Eighth Army front, a battle raged between Casalagnida, held by the Allies, and Atessi, in German hands. The British occupied important high ground and repulsed a German counterattack.

Aegean Isles:

Germans Reinforce Leros Beachheads

German forces attacking British and Italian troops on Leros Island in the Aegean Sea have succeeded in reinforcing their beachheads and are attempting to consolidate them despite heavy casualties, a Middle East communiqué announced Nov. 13.

Long-range RAF fighters and bombers sped to the support of the beleaguered British garrison, the fighter planes strafing the German beachheads in long sweeps over the island, and bombers blasting away at near-by island bases from which Germany could rush reinforcements.

The Maritza Airfield on the German-held Island of Rhodes was hit heavily, Antimacchia Airfield on near-by Cos Island was raided twice during the night, and an enemy convoy was attacked in daylight Nov. 12 near Antikythera Island, which lies about midway between Crete and the Greek mainland. At least two vessels were hit, the British announcement said.

Shipping and the harbor of Suda Bay on Crete were blasted twice by the British Nov. 12.

Advices to Allied Headquarters in Cairo said there was no question that the situation on the island was critical and no one there was making any predictions about the outcome.

The German DNB agency said in a radiocast early Nov. 13 that Leros had been occupied by German forces but added that "some isolated fighting" was still going on. The Germans also reported the sinking of a British destroyer and "several minor enemy naval units" off the island on Nov. 11.

In the Air:

U. S.-British Raids Hit Western Germany

United States heavy bombers, supported by a force of fighting planes, attacked targets in northwest Germany the morning of Nov. 13, American air headquarters in Britain announced.

RAF Mosquito bombers blasted unspecified targets in western Germany during the night, an Air Ministry communiqué announced, and fighters attacked rail targets in northern France and Belgium.

China:

Counteroffensive Drives Back Japanese

Chinese troops have broken into the Japanese defense ring around Ichang—farthest point of Japanese penetration in Central China—in a counteroffensive against the Japanese driving through the "Rice Bowl" between the Yangtze River and Tungting Lake, the Chinese High Command announced in Chungking.

The action around Ichang was said to have been carried out in the face of heavy gunfire, and it was announced that the Chinese took more than 10 strategic points, inflicted heavy casualties, and captured considerable supplies. Before the counteroffensive, the Chinese had fallen back for 12 days according to plan before 30,000 attacking Japanese.

The Chinese also were declared to have held the invaders at bay south of Itu, a Yangtze port 25 miles below Ichang.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Beat Off Attacks by Nazis

Yugoslav partisans continued to beat off German advances and worry the enemy's flanks throughout most of the hinterland Nov. 13 as the Nazis apparently concentrated their most determined efforts to stamp out their elusive foe in northern Slovenia.

"Very bitter defensive battles" are being fought in Slovenia, said the daily radiocast communiqué of Gen. Josip Broz (Tito), chief of the National Army of Liberation, with guerrilla bands striking at rail links behind enemy lines in northwestern and western Slovenia and at Gorizia, in Northeastern Italy.

Japanese Warships Sunk In Allied Drive on Rabaul

South Pacific

Continued from Page 1

sively more untenable for Japanese shipping.

Whatever damage was done one thing is known, a large amount of shipping has disappeared from sight after the strike. Aerial reconnaissance just prior to Thursday's attack showed at least 23 warships in the harbor. Photographs taken after the raid revealed only eight warships, and a comparatively small tonnage of merchant shipping.

The Japanese ships are either at the bottom of the sea or have retreated northward, possibly toward Kavieng, but in either case the immediate result is the same; the threat from the sea to the Allied landing on Bougainville is for the time being lifted.

In this connection it is interesting that on the evening of Nov. 11 the Allied night patrol picked up an enemy convoy heading to the northwest of Gazelle Peninsula. These ships were very likely leaving Rabaul for safer quarters.

In the case of aircraft it isn't so easy to make Rabaul untenable. Japanese airfields are almost impossible to knock out of operation for any length of time. The Japanese still use the airdromes around Rabaul. The best the Allies can do is to strike at them so as to immobilize them at some crucial moment, as Allied land-based bombers did at Vunakunau and Lakunai on the night of Nov. 10-11.

It is, however, surprising that, despite Allied destruction of enemy planes by the scores and the heavy poundings of enemy fields, the Japanese seem to put more or less the same number of planes into the air whenever the Allies attack.

Just prior to Thursday's raid there were close to 300 aircraft in the area, though Japanese losses had been as many as 200 in the past four days.

A GHP spokesman explained this phenomenon by saying that Japanese are concentrating all their air strength in the Wewak-Rabaul front as there was little or no pressure on it elsewhere, and that they could hove from -44 to 160 planes daily along the staging route from Tokyo without difficulty.

Figures of Japanese air strength are largely a matter of guesswork, but the Allies have shot down in the past six weeks more than the enemy's factories are reported as capable of producing over the same period.

Taking this figure, whence does Japan draw these reserves?

If the Japanese are taking them from other fronts then they are foolishly weakening themselves at a time when imminent battle clouds hang over them east and west.

If this is the secret of Japan's ample reserves then the battle for Rabaul is achieving results which far outweigh the actual land gains in the Southwest Pacific offensive.

777 Spaniards Back From Front

By the Associated Press

San Sebastian, Spain, Nov. 13

A group of 777 "Blue Legionnaires" from the division of Spaniards fighting with the Germans on the Russian front, arrived here Nov. 12 from Germany, making a total of 3,518 returned since Sept. 29.

Germans Ready to Pay High To Win Victory on Leros

Aegean Isles

Continued from Page 1

numerous boats being assembled in several Aegean ports, particularly Piraeus.

Attack Well Prepared

In fact many persons looked for the attack some weeks ago, and there is reason to believe that the enemy had been on the point of launching an expedition on several occasions, postponing plans only at the last moment.

Due to the difficulty of communications all that is definitely known is that enemy landings all took place along the islands on the eastern shore, perhaps to protect them against possible Allied naval attacks, and that the three enemy landing craft sunk are estimated to have held 100 men each.

Italians, mainly manning coastal defense guns, are reported to be fighting steadily by the side of the British. This contrasts with the situation on Kos, where Italian coastal gun crews did not fire during enemy landing operations but fought bravely against the Germans after the latter had landed.

Alylied Air Aid Difficult

Probably the greatest Allied shortcoming in the present battles is the difficulty of providing air aid for Allied ground troops. With the loss of the Kos air strips, the nearest Allied bases are beyond effective fighter-plane range. What air support is available is most likely to come from bomber attacks on enemy airdromes in the hope of grounding Stukas.

Although the Nazis managed to reconquer Kos after stiff fighting, this victory cost them heavily both in ships and planes. It is the candid opinion here among those in the best position to judge that German losses in the Kos campaign far outweighed the strategic advantages the Nazis gained. Regardless of whether the Nazis win or lose on Leros, they seem faced with a similarly heavy drain on their limited resources. On top of this, the Allies still hold the Island of Samos, which is considerably larger than either Kos or Leros.

The importance Germany attaches to these islands has caused some surprise, for despite the fact they lie inside Hitler's so-called "iron defense ring" consisting of Rhodes, Skarpanto, and Crete, it is not considered that they formed a direct menace, due to the difficulty of supplying them, particularly where aircraft were concerned. Nevertheless, it is known that Germany brought desperately needed air squadrons from the eastern and northern Italian fronts to the Aegean to aid in the attack against the Allies.

Sound Investment

Considered in relation to general Allied strategy, the Dodecanese venture is felt to be a sound military investment, since it caused the Nazis to make shifts in their available manpower and equipment which must have caused long debates at High Command Headquarters in Berlin. The attack on Leros shows that Berlin still attaches utmost importance to the Aegean area despite the fact the entire German flank in southeastern Europe is threatened by the steady Russian advance across the Ukraine.

The fact that Kos finally was conquered on Oct. 3 and that the Nazis were not prepared to attack Leros until Nov. 12, nearly six weeks later, may be some indication of how stretched are the Nazi forces in that part of the world.

Their worst shortage seems to be in surface transport and their forces rely to a considerable extent upon small-capacity coastwise craft known as caiques. The RAF has been conducting an unspectacular but unrelenting campaign against all shipping seen in Greek waters, with the result that a considerable amount of tonnage has been sunk during past six months.

Furlough From Front Hitch-Hopping Stunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Technical Sergeant Kurt J. Hermann, 2d, of Babylon, N. Y., has just arrived home on furlough after hitchhiking from Tunisia by way of Britain and Iceland.

Having received orders on Oct. 7 to "proceed without delay" on a furlough to the United States, Sergeant Hermann did just that. And with the magic signature of Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle on the order he found sky-hiking easy.

Accommodating fliers took him by hops to Tunisia, Algeria, England, Scotland, Iceland, and Nova Scotia, and finally to La Guardia Field, New York. His trip took 19 days, but 11 of these were spent in a stopover in England.

Allies Gain in Solomons; Germans Hold in Italy

Week at War

Continued from Page 1

out of mistaken reports from their fliers, certainly partly to feed victory-starved Axis peoples, but certainly also to try to draw some announcement which woud locate the naval threat they suspect.

Triple Threat by Allies

American naval forces have been active in the Northern Solomons between Bougainville and Rabaul. They include aircraft carriers. But there is no mention of battleships except in the fabricated Japanese claims that four had been sunk. Tokyo wanted to know where the American battle fleet was. Tokyo clearly suspected that the landing on Bougainville and the air blows at Rabaul were only one part of a much bigger battle plan which might include British moves from Ceylon toward the river mouths of Burma or the Andaman Islands off Malaya and American moves from Hawaii into the mandated islands.

The Allies have a triple threat against the Japanese of which only one had developed. They tried to counter that one with inadequate forces. They put a few troops on forces. They put a few troops ashore on Bougainville just north of the American landing at Empress Augusta Bay, but it was far too small to interfere seriously with a landing which began with Marines and was soon implemented by regular army troops.

The Japanese risked a small cruiser force the previous week to challenge the landing and more cruiser forces moved south from Truk. But no Japanese capital ships had appeared in the Rabaul area, a mute evidence of the fact that the two undeveloped Allied threats were holding the main Japanese battle fleet back and out of action.

Whether those threats ever developed or not, they had already given Admiral Halsey's forces the protection necessary to cover the farthest and most daring American forward move yet attempted in the South Pacific.

European Situation

The one important Allied gain in Europe during the week was the rapid development of the Russian drive toward the Polish frontier from Kiev. Its western edge advanced slightly better than 10 miles per day and by the week's end was within 15 miles of the last German-held north-south railroad line east of the Polish border. If it crosses that line without losing momentum, the entire German southern flank would be exposed and probably forced to fall back at least to the Bug River and perhaps even beyond the Dniester.

The Anglo-American advance in Italy progressed just about as far during the week as the Red Army advance from Kiev did on any one day of the week. German resistance was again intense and permitted only trivial advances on the western Fifth Army flank. The Eighth Army on the right swung about 15 miles farther up the Adriatic coast, but by the week's end was halted by the Sangro River, where the Germans were defending in strength.

This German resistance in Italy which had put the Allies still farther behind schedule probably was the reason why Germany itself received only light attention from Allied bombing forces which concentrated, instead, on the railroad lines running into Italy from both France and Germany.

Landing by Germans

The net effect, so far as Europe was concerned, was to underline several statements from Allied war leaders designed to counteract reports of an early German collapse. Germany was clearly not collapsing on the fronts.

German armies gave ground in Russia, but almost none in Italy, and even returned to the offensive in a minor sense in the Aegean where they landed on Leros, taken by the British in late September. The net impression of the week's operation in Europe was to implement Prime Minister Churchill's prediction of battles like Waterloo and Gettysburg still to be fought in 1944.

The Italian campaign was making the kind of slow progress inherent in the fact that it was a campaign for limited objectives being conducted with a greatest possible economy of force. It emphasized the conclusion of most military experts that the Channel will have to be crossed before the war can end.

CD Setup Similar To Legion Planned

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 13 (AP)—Formation of a permanent organization among the country's more than 10,000,000 Civilian Defense workers, similar in form to the American Legion, is planned by a Baltimore group.

Civilian Defense workers Nov. 10 voted to seek President Roosevelt's approval of the plan immediately, and accepted for consideration a tentative constitution drawn up by Robert T. Bensel, organizer of the movement.

Mr. Bensel asserted one major purpose of the group would be to serve at scenes of disaster after the war.

A tentative constitution provides for a national commander, state and district commanders and "shelter" commanders—corresponding to post commanders in the Legion. Plans also have been drawn for founding eight institutions for the care of destitute children of OCD workers.

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Canadian Offers World Trade Plan

By Homer Metz
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the major problems of the peace—international trade—was brought into focus in New York this week by J. L. Illsley, Canada's Finance Minister.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Academy of Political Science, Mr. Illsley urged the adoption by the postwar world of the so-called "Canadian Plan" for international monetary stabilization. The Canadian Finance Minister pointed out that no system of international co-operation would work for long without the free exchange of goods and monies, as well as of ideas and privileges. In the postwar world, he said, trade would be one of the sinews that would keep the United Nations united, but only "if foreign exchange rates are sufficiently stable to enable traders to carry on their business and if foreign exchange reserves are adequate to permit nations to follow farsighted policies designed to encourage trade."

The "Canadian Plan," which he favors, calls for the establishment by the various nations of a $12,000,000,000 international stabilization fund. In effect, this stabilization fund would constitute an international bank which would determine and control the exchange rates of the various national currencies.

15 P. C. in Gold

Eight of the 12 billions would be paid in upon the establishment of the fund, 15 per cent in gold, the rest in each nation's currency. After the $8,000,000,000 had been put up, each country would be asked to advance up to half of its original quota should the fund's supply of that country's currency diminish seriously. The quota of each nation would be established in proportion to the nation's international trade, its national income, and its gold and foreign exchange holdings. Quotas could be changed only with the consent of the nations affected.

Mr. Illsley said the plan would provide that money earned by selling goods in one country could be spent on purchasing the products of any other country, a factor of great importance to Canada, which normally sold to Britain and to Europe generally more than it purchased there, converting the balance into dollars to make greater purchases in the United States.

Plans Differ in Technique

Whether or not the "Canadian Plan" is the answer to the postwar problem of finance remains to be seen. But Mr. Illsley's advocacy of it provides encouraging evidence of the constructive thinking that is being done throughout the world on this vital question.

The "Canadian Plan" is only one of a half a dozen or more proposals which have been made for postwar international monetary stabilization. They all differ in techniques, but have one fundamental objective, viz., the establishment of a workable international monetary mechanism which would make possible the restoration and development of a healthy international trade in the reconstruction era and afterward. Virtually all of them call for something in the nature of a world bank.

The two best-known plans are, of course, the so-called "British Plan," worked out by Lord Keynes of Tilton, the noted British economist, and the loosely named "American Plan," put forth by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and his assistant, Harry D. White. Each has been widely discussed in financial and diplomatic circles and each has many advocates. However, the numerous other plans that have been advanced have their supporters, too.

Following are brief summaries of the outstanding proposals:

The British Plan: An International Clearing Union is set up. This institution would operate without capital of its own and would supplement existing international financial arrangements, which would continue as heretofore.

A new international accounting currency called Bancor would be issued. Although its value would not be tied definitely to gold, the value of the currencies of all participating countries would be fixed in terms of Bancor. Controlled changes would be authorized if trade and other conditions warranted.

Debits and credits would be arranged in Bancor, similar to loans and deposits, for treasuries or central banks of countries to compensate short-term fluctuations in their international accounts, thereby maintaining the currencies in stable values in their relations with each other. Recommendations and penalties would be provided for countries building up or maintaining excessive balances on either the credit or debit side. Special measures, such as regional agreements, would be suggested to deal with the expected large volume of blocked balances after the war, and to help both creditor and debtor countries to remove the causes of fluctuating currency values.

The American Plan: An international stabilization fund, similar to that called for in the Canadian Plan, would be set up. Only instead of $12,000,000,000 it would have a capital of $5,000,000,000, of which half would be paid in.

Like the British Plan, this arrangement would merely supplement existing machinery, which, including gold, would continue as before. A new international currency called Unitas would be distributed and its value would be permanently fixed in gold, whereas the value of the currencies of all participating nations would be fixed in terms of Unitas. Adjustments could be made, however, when trade and other special conditions made them advisable.

Purchases and sales of currencies would be made for the account of treasuries or central banks, the foreign currency being paid for in the money of the nation buying it, thus building up loans and deposits in Unitas. Penalties would be provided for excessive or continued debits and special studies would be instituted to remove the basic causes of currency instability in the various countries. Arrangements would be made to liquidate gradually over a 20-year period the large volume of blocked balances which are expected to exist at the end of the war.

The French Plan: This scheme was worked out by André Istel, who was Paul Reynaud's aide when M. Reynaud was French Minister of Finance, and Hervé Alphand, former French financial attache in the United States. It does not call for the establishment of an international stabilization fund or of an international clearing union. Instead, it provides for an international agreement which would fix official parities for the currencies of the various nations. These official rates could not be changed without consultations between the interested countries.

The stability of the exchange rates would be assured by the acquisition and conservation by the monetary authorities of the individual countries—at their own risk—of limited amounts of the exchange of other participating governments. The foreign exchanges thus acquired would be utilized for payments in such currencies for the purchase of goods and services, and for other means of financial intercourse.

Gold would be used as international currency for the settlement of international trade balances, but not as the basis for mutual credits. Credits would be determined through concerted action of competent authorities on the volume of credits and goods.

United Nations Bank Plan of the Treasury Department: This proposal is separate from the "American Plan" put forth by Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. White. According to Mr. White, either could function separately but there would be close co-operation between the two should both come into existence.

An estimated $10,000,000,000 fund for postwar reconstruction and development would be contributed by the various United Nations "according to an appropriate formula." The bank would guarantee loans made with private capital to any member government, and through the government to any of its political subdivisions and to business and industrial enterprises. Shares of the bank's capital would be payable in both gold and local currency. Member countries would make an initial payment of 20 per cent on their shares, and not more than 20 per cent additional could be called for in any one year.

The bank's purpose would be to provide long-term capital only and its activities would not include either relief or rehabilitation, except where the rehabilitation involved reconstruction.

Tripartite Monetary Pact

So much for the outstanding plans. Many others are in circulation and still more are in the process of development. Just recently The Christian Science Monitor published in detail a plan by Mr. Caistor Kersey, the British financier, for a unified control of exchange which would establish a world currency and convert British money into the metric system and thereby align it with the currency of America and other nations. And early last month, the governments in exile of Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg agreed on a tripartite monetary pact pegging the rate of exchange between the guilder and the franc.

There have been repeated reports that Russia has declined to enter into discussions of a postwar monetary program. But Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's announcement in London that virtually all of the major postwar problems were discussed in detail at the Moscow Conference may indicate that the Soviet Union has changed its policy and is now ready to cooperate with its allies in money matters as well as otherwise.

It has been argued by some authorities that the adoption of an international currency stabilization program would not per se bring a sound world economy. But it is generally agreed that a sound world economy is not possible without a more stable international exchange system than that which existed before the war.

In any event, the question of money and trade remains one of the most imposing of the post-victory problems that lie around the corner.

1,000 Silver Pennies Found in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

News comes from Ireland of the finding in County Clare of a hoard of about 1,000 silver pennies dating between 1150 and 1250. Some are described as bearing King John's head and some the head of John de Courcey, Prince of Ulster. Silver pennies are rarely found nowadays and these probably were minted in Dublin.

They date back to the days when there were Kings of Kent in the eighth century. On the obverse was usually a cross, and the coins often were cut into halves and quarters along the lines of the cross, to act as small change. These pennies and rare halfpennies constituted the entire coinage in England in those times.

Nazis Foster Dual Program To Salvage Part of Conquests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Germany's efforts to salvage what it can out of a lost war are assuming two definite patterns: (a) to obtain a negotiated peace; (b) to carry on the struggle "underground."

In working for a negotiated peace, the Germans are trying by diplomatic means to arrange or disarrange Europe's internal conditions in such a way that the Reich will retain a major share of bargaining power.

The diplomatic offensive is, by its very nature, that part of the Nazi program which cannot be kept secret. Yet by simultaneously pursuing the most conflicting courses, the Germans still hope to succeed in confusing and even disuniting the United Nations. In spite of the success of the Moscow parley, rumors still apparently are being spread that the Army is hopeful of making a separate peace with Russia, while the Nazi Party still envisages a "settlement" with Great Britain and the United States.

What the Germans chiefly are interested in is not only to bring about peace by negotiation and avoid "unconditional surrender," but also to retain some of their conquests. It is, therefore, imperative for the Germans that negotiations begin while their troops hold the larger part of Europe.

Such a situation would put them in a favorable position for bargaining. In addition, the Nazis have been carrying out during the past year an extensive resettlement of the population of Eastern and Southeastern Europe. Large areas, formerly occupied by Lithuanians, Poles, and Slovenes, have become predominantly German.

Population Dispersed

A sizable portion of the respective native populations has been exterminated; the remainder has been dispersed all over Europe, and it may well seem a hopeless task to rally them and return them to their former homes. In order to perceive the cleverness of the German plan, it is necessary to bear in mind that the moment firing has ceased the urgency of reactivating European industrial and agricultural production will loom uppermost in every thought. Forced to choose between injustice against individuals and advantage for the majority, the individual probably will lose.

On the subject of the establishment of an "Underground Nazi Party," it has become known that preparations are proceeding in two directions. It has been reported that sites for future secret radio stations are being selected as well as for secret ammunition depots and clandestine printing plants. A special group of Gestapo men is said to have been assigned to adapt the methods of underground organizations, as encountered in occupied countries, to German conditions.

Another group, reportedly consisting of handpicked SS-men, is said to be taking advanced training courses in sabotage. The avowed purpose of the saboteurs not only will be the destruction of factories working for the Allies and disruption of vital rail communications, but also the spreading of alarming rumors and the slandering of all officials and parties who work with the former enemies.

Marine Background

Associated Press

Native Settlement in Solomons

Here is a native village near Kieta, on Bougainville, on the other side of the island where American Marines and Army units have established a new beachhead in an attempt to drive the Japanese from their last important base in the Solomons group.

Bougainville: What It's Like On Largest of Solomon Isles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The landing at Empress Augusta Bay, Bougainville Island, puts Allied forces less than an hour's bomber flight from Japan's important naval and air base at Rabaul, says the National Geographic Society.

The Bay occupies a particularly significant geographic position, since it lies between Rabaul, on near-by New Britain Island, and Buin, another active Japanese base on Bougainville itself. It is 260 miles southeast of Rabaul and 50 miles northwest of Buin.

At Bougainville, the Allied "road back" in the reconquest of the Solomons is nearing completion. Only one other island of any consequence—Buka, off the northwest tip of Bougainville—plus a few by-passed and Allied-threatened areas remain under the Japanese shadow which once spread over the 700-mile length of the Solomon chain. The New Britain and New Ireland territories still in Japanese hands, on the northwest, are part of the Bismarck Archipelago.

Empress Augusta Bay is a broad and open indentation on the southwest coast of Bougainville. It can accommodate big ships, although its quick change of depth from 180 feet half a mile offshore to 24 feet nearer the island presents navigation problems. Sheltered Gazelle Harbor, in the south of the Bay, provides anchorage; but it, too, has its difficulties in shoals and reefs.

Picturesque Spot

Framed by mangroves and backed by imposing mountains, Empress Augusta Bay is a picturesque spot. Neighboring Mount Bagana is 6,560 feet high. It is an active volcano, which six years ago erupted violently,, raining ashes over most of the island. Beyond the sweeping skyline of the Crown Prince Range rises to peaks well over 7,000 feet. The Emperor Range, in the northwest, tops these, both in title and grandeur, with a height of more than 10,000 feet. Between the Allied-held position and the Japanese base at Buin, however, the country is flat. It is densely wooded and often choked with jungle growth.

Bougainville is the largest of the Solomon Islands—about 110 miles long, and covers an area roughly three-fourths as large as Connecticut. It is estimated that 50,000 natives live on the island.

To most whites, Bougainville's climate is extremely disagreeable, with excessive humidity and heat, especially in the lower altitudes.

Mono and Stirling, of the tiny Treasury Islands group, occupied just prior to the landing on Bougainville, are westernmost of the islands in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. They are 300 miles southeast of the Japanese base at Rabaul.

Named by Shortland

The Treasury Islands were named by Lieutenant Shortland of the British Navy 20 years after Bougainville's 1768 rediscovery of the Solomons. The Solomons had been "lost" for 200 years after the Spaniard, Mendana, put them on the charts in 1567.

Mono, a near circle of six-mile diameter, is densely wooded and rises to 1,165 feet. High cliffs line part of the coast, but there is good anchorage on the northeast and at Blanche Harbor on the south.

The ebony-black Melanesian natives of Mono have their principal village at Falamai, behind Blanche Harbor. Whalers and "blackbirders" (slave traders) who used the harbor in their day reported the natives treacherous Traders and missionaries who treated them well found them frendly and generous.

Stirling Island, lying south of Mono and helping to form Blanche Harbor, is a narrow three-mile strip of raised coral with a small fresh-water lake at its east end. Water is plentiful on both islands.

Aircraft Workers Win Cash Awards For Labor Saving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Twenty-five aircraft workers from plants across the Dominion recently received the Director-General's merit certificates, together with cash awards, for suggestions which have saved the nation an estimated $214,694 in direct savings and possible millions indirectly, it has been announced by the Aircraft Industry Relations Committee.

One Canadian, J. Lucas, of Boeing Aircraft of Canada, made a simple technical suggestion which saves 5,625-man hours on every 100 aircraft. It is now used in many operations in the Boeing plant, and will soon be used throughout the United Nations, according to the committee.

Employees of Fleet Aircraft of Canada, Fort Erie, received eight of the 25 awards. Nine suggestors won the top award of $500. Jack Pritchard of de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, won a total of $1,052 with seven suggestions. E. W. Feeney of Noorduy Aviation, Montreal, had 11 accepted suggestions. Single suggestions brought savings as high as $276 per aircraft.

Canada Lifts Ban Upon Six 'Liberal' Units

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Removal of the ban from six organizations—Jehovah's Witnesses, Technocracy, Inc., the Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association, and three Finnish societies, which were declared illegal under the Defense of Canada Regulations has met with general approval in the press here.

It is pointed out that in the present state of public opinion harm could come from any future activities of these groups, and in any event it would be more than offset by the improvement in morale that comes from the reassertion of personal liberty. There are still the treason laws that can be enforced against individuals.

The release of a number of other bodies was also recommended by the House of Commons committee which studied the Defense of Canada Regulations in the 1942 session but which did not feel keenly enough about the urgency of the question to bring it to a vote of the House.

The regulations had already been amended to provide that the mere fact of holding membership in one of the banned organizations did not constitute an offense against the regulations. The point was whether anyone "acted" as a member. It was also no offense for members of such organizations as Jehovah's Witnesses to attend meetings "for religious worship or instruction." During a debate in the House, Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, explained that the reason why this particular body had been banned was that it asserted that its members were not bound by the laws of the country and urged young men to do everything possible to get exempted from war service. There is no ban on conscientious objectors in Canada, but they are not supposed to carry on an active campaign to turn others to their way of thinking.

The action of the Government has been due partly at least to the continued agitation of the Civil Liberties League and to requests made at meetings of the National Liberal Association. It also shows confidence that the people's morale in the war is impregnable to the "subversive" activities of any groups. There has for some time been a relaxation in the rigidity of the administration of the Defense of Canada Regulations. Except for the arrest and internment of a leader of a Fascist group early in the summer there have been few cases of internment under the regulations that have come to public notice for some time. In the past session another unsuccessful attempt was made by an Independent Quebec member to persuade the Minister of Justice to release Cammilien Houde from internment but no other individual case was discussed in the House.

It is felt that by lifting the ban on the six organizations the Government has brought into clearer relief one of the main objects for which the United Nations are fighting, the liberty of the individual, and that this is certain to have a favorable effect on public morale.

Auto Expense Probe Asked

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Senator Abe Murdock (D) of Utah has called for a "very meticulous investigation" by the General Accounting Office of what he termed "flagrant violations on the part of high Government officials riding to and from work in big limousines driven by chauffeurs at Government expense."

Japanese Puppets Confer On 'Greater East Asia'

By Senden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan intensified its psychological drive to keep the satellite countries of "Greater East Asia" in line last week with the announcement of an "East Asia Charter," a new treaty with Nanking, and a conference of leading puppet officials from five Japanese-controlled states in Tokyo.

Government analysts of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service, in reports made available by OWI, interpreted these moves as being intended to:

1. Counteract the effects of the Moscow conference.
2. Distract the people of East Asia from Japanese military stalemates and defeat.
3. Plant the idea that Japan intends to remove its troops from all parts of Occupied Asia after the war.
4. Convince the people of Asia that the "Co-Prosperity Sphere" means economic and political equality for all the countries involved.

The "East Asia Charter" has six points: 1, elimination of racial discrimination; 2, equality and mutual respect among nations; 3, economic co-operation; 4, cultural interchange; 5, free access to raw materials; and 6, common defense of "Greater East Asia."

New Treaty of Alliance

To give force to its new propaganda appeals, Japan announced the signing of a new treaty of alliance with the puppet Nanking regime which was far more conciliatory than the 1940 treaty, previously in force. The protocol of the new treaty actually provides that Japan will withdraw its troops from China "when general peace between the two countries is restored." Japan renounces its right to station troops in China, which it acquired by the Protocols of Peking and other documents relating to the Boxer Rebellion.

Under the 1940 treaty, Japan had undertaken to relinquish its extraterritorial rights, which it did earlier this year, and to return Japanese concessions held in China. But it imposed upon China the obligation of co-operating with Japan in military operations against the Chinese Communists, gave Japan the right to maintain troops in certain areas of North China, and promised the evacuation of the remainder of China by the Japanese only after peace had been restored for two years.

The new treaty abolishes these limitations, on paper. It will actually have no real effect, for no Japanese soldiers will be removed from China—until a peace satisfactory to Japan has been signed. It is, however, a shrewd political move to prepare the Chinese for a negotiated peace.

"Awakening" for Chungking

Nanking puppet President Wang Ching-wei was already making good propaganda out of the treaty on Nov. 5, when he said, "The Greater East Asia doctrine propounded by Dr. Sun (Yet-sen) has already borne fruit. Assistance to China and the abolition of unequal treaties which Dr. Sun desired of Japan may also become a reality. . . . The day of Chungking's awakening is inevitably coming."

On the heels of the Chinese treaty came the "Greater East Asia Conference," which met on Nov. 4 in Tokyo. In attendance were Premiers Tojo, Wang Ching-wei of Occupied China, Ba Maw of Burma, and Chang Ching-hui of Manchukuo, Presidents Jose Laurel of the Philippines, a representative of Premier Pibul Songgram of Thailand, who was himself "too busy" to attend; Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the newly organized "Provisional Government of Free India" in Singapore, and a large retinue of camp followers. This was the first time Japan's puppets had met each other en masse.

Japan explained this meeting as "an epoch-making conference expected to establish what might be termed the general principles of constructing Greater East Asia." Actually, Japan is working against time to get the conquered peoples to rally around a high-sounding set of "principles" in order to get their support in the coming period of defensive warfare. She may also be trying to build up Pan-Asiatic feeling to hamper the Allies when they reconquer the various parts of Southeast Asia.

Premier Tojo frankly told the conference that the Japanese were "superior" to the people of the occupied lands, but that they intended to adopt a policy of "brotherhood" in order to facilitate the development of Asia's resources by Japan.

Japan's real policies toward its newly conquered territories were further disclosed in two recent Japanese-language radiocasts to East Asia and the Empire. The first concerned the Netherlands Indies, and told how it was necessary to build the economy on a strict basis of self-sufficiency, with emphasis on substitute goods industires to meet the need for textiles and other products. It also implied that Indonesians were to be drafted into a native militia and a labor force.

Gesture to Native Peoples

The second, a talk "to Japanese people living in Greater East Asia, especially in the Philippines," on Nov. 4, emphasized the need for care in dealing with the native people: "We must understand and love these people. Perhaps we shall, in some way, incorporate in our dealings with foreign peoples the tactics of Britain and America. We, however, shall not allow our superiority to these peoples ever to result in our subjugation of them. If they are inferior to us in many respects, we must treat them with love and understanding. Even if they do not follow us, we must not hate them. . . . Slight cases of interference could produce mighty reactions against that interference. We must fully realize this."

One bit of evidence that this "mailed fist in a velvet glove" policy is not working too well is the suicide of Seigo Nakano, announced by Tokyo radio on Oct. 28. Nakano was head of the blue-shirted Tohokai, a fascist association which was dissolved in 1940. He was known as an extreme nationalist and a firm believer in the puppet policy followed by the Japanese in Southeast Asia.

Nakano was one of three Diet members who resigned last June from the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, which runs the Diet, following the expulsion of one Bin Akao from the IRAPS for making a Diet speech critical of the Government. Nakano himself had made a similar speech, and IRAPS officials allowed him to resign rather than expelling him presumably because of his prominence as a nationalist leader. This incident, followed by Nakano's suicide, suggests that there is sharp dissension among Japanese nationalists over the handling of the "Greater East Asia" policy.

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Excessive Wartime Drinking Tends to Aid 'Dry' Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—War is giving the liquor traffic one blow after another.

Despite the growing "famine" in hard liquor, heavier wartime drinking has boosted arrests for drunkenness to the highest levels since repeal. Despite fewer wartime cars on the roads, arrests for drunken driving were greater in 1942 than 1932.

Simultaneously the "drys," through local-option plebiscites, have been slowly expanding the territory in which liquor is under prohibition. Local option elections held on Nov. 2 in Kentucky, New England and elsewhere increased the gains of 1942 when areas with a population of 700,000 were added to "dry" territory.

Disgust with excessive wartime drinking has aided the temperance drive to such an extent that Congress is being showered almost daily with petitions on the prohibition issue. Congress received 572 petitions in the first three weeks after its summer recess, of which 355 called for enactment of wartime prohibition as against 271 opposing it.

Cuban Molasses Used

Despite present shortages of hard liquor at the package stores, due to the distillers' all-out conversion since October, 1942, to manufacture of war-vital industrial alcohol, the Government will give the distillers no "production furlough" in which to catch up on production of alcoholic beverages. Government officials indeed are concerned over the rapid shrinkage of the industrial alcohol stock pile due to the expanding tempo of alcohol-consuming manufacture of synthetic rubber.

To meet increased demands for this war alcohol, the War Production Board and other agencies including the State Department are seeking to import more molasses from Cuba, which readily can be converted into industrial alcohol.

Here again officials are chagrined—and the public will be when it hears—at the way American and Cuban distillers are expanding their Cuban distilleries, buying up Cuban molasses needed for American war production, and turning it into rum and beverage alcohol for use in American gins and blended whiskies. To avoid the ban on wartime liquor distilling, American concerns are going to Cuba and making the beverage ingredients there, then importing them.

Diplomatic negotiations are now under way with Cuban interests by which the United States Government intends either to buy up all of Cuba's molasses supply or prohibit the importation of alcoholic beverage ingredients. Consumers of industrial alcohol—concerns making synthetic rubber and smokeless powder—feel that all alcohol imported into the United States should have to go into the war stock pile.

This is the record of America's liquor traffic in the midst of war: drunkenness increasing; public opinion disturbed at the liquor excesses; distillers doing an important job of producing war alcohol but seeking a "holiday" to replenish dwindling liquor stocks and some concerns replenishing these stocks by going to Cuba to turn war-vital Cuban molasses into liquor.

Meanwhile, the shortages of hard liquor at the package stores, plus the increases in liquor taxes from $6 to $10 a gallon recommended by the House Ways and Means Committee, are producing what the "wets" refer to as "creeping prohibition." Congressional "wets" fear that the shortage of whisky, combined with the pressure of "loose change" jingling in war workers' pockets, is leading to a dangerous revival of moonshining and liquor bootlegging.

Prohibition Not Assured

The many-angled picture, in the opinion of temperance advocates, discloses that the liquor traffic, which smooth advertising sought to sell America as a necessary peacetime "luxury," has become a wartime menace, difficult to curb or confine and threatening to break out into illicit operations when the necessities of war production take over its productive capacities.

It must be said, however, that although the pressures of war are disclosing anew the ungilded side of the liquor traffic, there is nothing in the present situation to promise a speedy return of prohibition. The latest Gallup poll on the subject, taken last August, indicated only 34 per cent favoring re-adoption of national prohibition. In an October poll among American soldiers in Britain the vote was 85 per cent against prohibition.

A wartime prohibition law introduced in the House March 3, 1943, by Representative Joseph R. Bryson (D) of South Carolina has no prospect of enactment at this time. Drys are concentrating their prohibition efforts at winning back territory bit by bit through local option. Temperance advocates are concentrating on education to uncover the evils of alcohol.

To arouse national awareness, temperance workers are relying on such statistics as those which show that although use of automobiles declined during 1942 by 17 per cent, the proportion of fatal accidents caused by drinking increased, according to reports of the National Safety Council. Motor vehicle accidents killed more in 1942 than 21 months of battle-front fighting in American sectors, and 20 per cent of all motor vehicle accidents directly involved the use of alcohol, these reports say.

imultaneously, social and health experts are pointing to alcohol as the working partner of prostitution, among them Dr. Haven Emerson, Professor of Public Health Administration, Columbia University, who says: "Alcohol is the best procurer known."

It is this kind of evidence, rather than a repetition of the prohibition history of World War I, which temperance leaders are relying on today to advance their cause.

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Major Plans Tackled To Relieve Want

Continued from Page 1

Nations could contribute to world reconstruction was proposed by Carlos Davila of Chile.

Efforts will be made to obtain 45,855,000 metric tons of relief supplies judged by exile governments to be needed in Europe in the first six months of liberation.

Blockade to Stay

Herbert H. Lehman, UNRRA Director-General, warned that these supplies must be amassed and shipped without interference to military operations. He added that UNRRA will not even consider appeals for feeding through the blockade, advanced by Ex-President Herbert Hoover and others, because they involve military strategy.

The 45,855,000-ton estimate was presented to UNRRA's Council by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, whose London Committee of Exile Governments has been at work for two years on the problem of postwar rehabilitation of Europe. This committee will be absorbed by the European Committee of UNRRA, slated to have headquarters in London. Another regional UNRRA office will be set up in the Far East.

The Leith-Ross Committee asked UNRRA to help at least 16,000,000 "displaced persons" find their homes again after the war. Allied armies have already begun to register such persons, Governor Lehman disclosed.

It was estimated in the Committee's report that 23,485,000 tons of supplies will have to be carried by ships. Of this, 3,500,000 tons would be shipped from the United Kingdom, about 6,000,000, tons from near European sources, such as Scandinavia, Spain, or the Mediterranean, and nearly 14,000,000 tons by ocean transport from North America and elsewhere.

Summary of Needs

The Committee told UNRRA its estimates should not be taken as complete, inasmuch as a number of necessary items, such as machinery requirements for public utilities, temporary camps for prisoners and refugees, estimates for resumption of fisheries, and educational supplies, were not included.

Following is the Committee's summary of minimum import needs for the first six months after liberation: Belgium-Luxemburg, 3,093,000 tons; Czechoslovakia 1,811,000 tons; France, 7,474,000 tons; Greece, 1,707,000 tons; the Netherlands, 2,969,000 tons; Norway, 1,884,000 tons; Poland, 3,366,000 tons; Yugoslavia, 1,181,000 tons.

Commodities needed include: foodstuffs, oils and fats, feeding stuffs, chemicals, fertilizers, rubber, wood, cork, paper, leather, textiles, clothing, oil, coal, machinery, vehicles, seeds, and medical supplies.

The Leith-Ross Committee collected no data on enemy countries so it can be of no assistance in what now appears may be UNRRA's first major rehabilitation job — Italy. Russia objected from the first to the purely British character of the Leith-Ross Committee and did not participate, but it has sent to the UNRRA Council meeting a full delegation, headed by Ambassador Gromyko.

Much of the information gathered by the Leith-Ross Committee in its attempt to size up the destitution of Europe was smuggled out of occupied countries and cannot be verified until after liberation.

Displaced Populations

One of the most difficult problems facing UNRRA, Governor Lehman said yesterday, is that of "displaced populations." "Investigations undertaken by informal meetings of Allied delegations," said the Leith-Ross report, "indicated that there are in Europe today, at least 16,000,000 displaced persons, of whom perhaps half are still in their own countries, but have fled or been expelled by the enemy from their normal district of residence and are living under conditions which are in greater or less degree abnormal and unsatisfactory."

The Committee estimated that 2,000,000 Poles, 1,000,000 French prisoners of war, and more than 500,000 French civilian workers have been taken to Germany.

John J. Llewellin Britain's new Food Minister, made a plea for action. "Little time may well be ours," he said, hinting at a possible sudden collapse of the Axis.

The four general committees appointed by the Council are as follows: Organization and Administration, Paul Henri Spaak, of Belgium, Chairman; General Policy, Vasili Alexseevich Sergeev, U S. S. R.; Finance and Supplies, Jean Monnet, French Committee of National Liberation; and Relief and Rehabilitation Policies, Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, China.

Servicemen Not to Lose Social Security Benefits

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Senators of both major political parties expressed determination Nov. 10 to pass legislation protecting servicemen against any loss or diminution of Social Security benefits by reason of their service in the war.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, regarded by his Finance Committee colleagues as an authority on Social Security laws, said it obviously would be unfair to penalize a man for serving his country. The armed forces are not covered at present by Social Security.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, another Finance Committeeman, predicted the matter would be taken care of in special veterans' legislation.

Sea Water Converted

Associated Press

Now There's a Drop to Drink

Lieut. William H. Hall, United States Army Air Corps engineer, samples the water which has been made drinkable by processing sea water in a demonstration conducted from a launch near New York, in co-operation with the United States Navy. The conversion of salt water is rapidly made possible by inserting a chemical briquet into a plastic bag filled with ordinary sea water. The water is then filtered as it is being sucked through a tube. The process was designed to prevent exhaustion from thirst among fliers drifting on rubber life rafts after being forced down at sea. Supply lasts 14 days.

America First Leader Sees Third Party in '44 Possible

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, who was mentioned for the presidency by Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of the America First Party, said he was "flattered and honored," and declared that the people will demand a third party in 1944 if the two major parties do not place American interests above "foreign interests."

Mr. Smith said at Philadelphia that "I have instructed my leaders all over the United States to cooperate with any and all 'stop Willkie' movements."

He coupled with this a statement that he hoped to support the Republican Party, but that if it follows Wendell L. Willkie's leadership "our party will be on the ballot with a candidate," and "Bob Reynolds would suit me."

Mr. Willkie's comment from Madison, Wis., on Mr. Smith's stand: "Won't you convey my thanks to Mr. Smith. I appreciate his opposition."

Senator Reynolds said:

"I am glad to learn that some people in the United States appreciate and recognize the efforts which I have put forward in the interests of my country during my service in the Senate.

"There are still left in America millions of people who favor American interests over the interests of any other country in the world. I was one of the millions smeared with the word 'isolationist.' We so-called isolationists and American Firsters merely tried to keep this country out of war."

"I am an American nationalist and if both political parties don't draft platforms which are first in the interests of America, then the people will demand a third party through which they can express their opinion and will."

In an address at Philadelphia Nov. 11 Mr. Smith said his party, for which he claimed 3,000,000 members in 34 states, is prepared to support "almost any old line Republican."

Then, modifying his earlier statement regarding Senator Reynolds, he said:

"I hope there won't be any need for an America First candidate, but we won't be caught as we were last time without a spare tire. We can call on Father Coughlin to make the race, and we'll have somebody like Bob Reynolds or Charles A. Lindbergh to run with him."

The America First Party, Mr. Smith declared, has three aims: "to retire the Roosevelt dynasty, send Willkie to Moscow, and make Wallace a milkman in China."

He spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Crusading Mothers of Pennsylvania and the National Blue Star Mothers. Approximately 700 persons, three-fourths of them women, were present.

Lockheed Speeds Lightning Output

BURBANK, Calif. (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation said an accelerated schedule will enable the company to turn out as many P-38 Lightning fighters daily as were produced in a month at the time of Pearl Harbor.

The new quota will run into hundreds of planes a month.

Robert E. Gross, President, said the accelerated schedule will be achieved by concentrating most of Lockheed's parent facilities on P-38 final assembly, and by subcontracting construction of parts on a large scale. Lockheed will continue to fabricate the fuselage, forward booms, and tail surfaces, turning over the other components to dozens of precision manufacturers.

Nonfarm Employees Set at 38,286,000

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 13

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported yesterday the number of employees in non-agricultural establishments in October totaled 38,286,000, about 35,000 more than in September.

The wage-earner index for all manufacturing, using 100 in 1939 as a base, stood at 170.5 last month. In durable goods the index level was 232.3, and in nondurable goods it was 121.8.

She reported another drop of 2,000 employees in soft coal mining in the month, and a similar drop in metal mining. The soft coal wage-earner total in the 12-month period dropped from 427,000 to 372,000.

Maintenance Sought in U.S. Economic Plan

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 13 (AP)—Representative Howard J. McMurray (D) of Wisconsin declared today that the American economic system "will die unless we build an international political system under which it may operate."

Mr. McMurray, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, declared in a speech prepared for delivery to the third national convention of Federal Union, Inc., that such a program "cuts straight across our traditional tariff policies here in the United States.

"Tariffs are artificial restrictions imposed by Governments upon the free flow of trade and commerce, and are historically the first and principal means used by modern man to destroy the economic system of which he seems to be so fond."

Mr. McMurray's talk featured the second day's business of the convention, meeting here principally to discuss ways of "educating the public more rapidly" in its principles. The organization favors "union now" of the democracies with "natural ties" as the first step toward an eventful union of all mankind. Mr. McMurray is chairman of the group's resolutions committee.

A. J. G. Priest, Chairman of the Board of Federal Union, declared last night "the people will have to surrender some part of each nation's complete sovereignty to a world government" which could provide a world police force and world court "at the very minimum."

"Furthermore, since there must be a world court, a world legislature seems a patiently necessary concomitant," he added. "And it is equally obvious that only a world executive can give effect to world legislation and can direct a world police force."

Representative Will Rogers (D) of California, praised the Moscow pact but declared that "underneath this umbrella agreement, and as sort of a subdivision to it, I should like to see a closer understanding between Britain and the British Commonwealth, and the United States."

Mr. Rogers, who returned recently from a visit to England, in his address and at an earlier press conference, said, "British sentiment is far in advance of our own regarding the necessity of international co-operation, especially with the United States."

NWLB Warned by A. F. of L. Against New Labor Curbs

Continued from Page 1

now exist may be required unless organized labor demonstrates from now on its determination to accept the bitter with the sweet, and to comply with the orderly processes of Government which have been set up to cope with wartime conditions."

The Industry members of the Board followed with a direct appeal to Congress for legislation to "require responsibility of unions and to provide additional protection for workers, employers, and the public against those who misuse the power presently permitted."

In reply Mr. Green declared:

"The facts are that labor has accepted more bitter than sweet. The contrast between stabilized wages and soaring prices is glaringly disappointing. . . . How can you and your associates expect labor to continue to participate in the work of your Board with a feeling of trust and confidence in its integrity, its fairness and its obligation to give labor a fair deal?"

Public Members' Reply

The three public members replied promptly to Mr. Green today saying they referred to "the future, not the past" and adding:

"Organized labor, except for the United Mine Workers, has had an excellent record in its patriotic co-operation with management for all-out production and in its acceptance of wage controls. It is our counsel and more earnest injunction that the Lewis defiance not be an example which, if followed by other unions, would require legislation not only more thoroughgoing but, in its possible features, unfair to the labor movement and unwise for the war effort."

Meanwhile President Roosevelt has, simultaneously with approval of the coal wage decision, appointed a three-man committee headed by Morris L. Cooke, former head of the Rural Electrification Administration, to make an exact study of underground travel time to be used in establishing a permanent wage agreement for the coal industry.

In the mine wage agreement reached between Mr. Lewis and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, a flat 45 minutes travel time was established. However in some mines travel from portal to coal shaft runs to 80 minutes daily, and the NWLB has repeatedly requested precise data on the point.

If the new committee finds travel time exceeds 45 minutes, the NWLB which must pass on any final agreement between the miners and mine owners when the mines go back to private ownership, would take this into account in considering wages. If it were found that travel time were greater and mining time less, there would be argument for lowering mine wages.

Appointment of the mine travel fact-finding board builds up this possibility and thereby strengthens the NWLB. Mr. Green's threat to withdraw his members from the NWLB is a counter-move on the nation's labor chessboard.

Alaskan Bus Service Opens

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory, Nov. 13 (AP)—The farthest north through bus service in the world was put in operation this week, as busses chartered by the American Army began rolling into Fairbanks on the Alaska Highway.

For the past three months the busses have been plying between Dawson Creek, British Columbia, the southern terminus of the international road, and Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory. This stretch covers approximately 1,000 miles. Whitehorse is the main base and the headquarters of Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor's Northwest Service Command.

This week the bus service was extended on to Fairbanks, lengthening the total trip to 1,630 miles.

Travel on the Alaska Highway busses is confined to military personnel, civilian construction workers, and others associated with the war effort.

Last September the busses hauled more than 6,500 passengers a total of 2,159,622 passenger miles. This included troops going to duty and on furlough, and civilian workers traveling to and from such vital construction jobs as the airports between Edmonton and Fairbanks, and the Canol pipe-line project.

Even the Cost-of-Living Index Man Hasn't Convinced His Wife on Prices

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—If you don't believe the cost of living index accurately reflects the wartime dent in your pocketbook, consider the life of the index man. He hasn't even convinced his wife.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told reporters today that A. F. Hinrichs' wife "sometimes hurls the price of a head of cabbage at him—the price, not the cabbage," she emphasized.

Mr. Hinrichs, the Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics sitting at her right, grinned a little at this disclosure of his domestic difficulties.

Miss Perkins said she thought that skepticism about the index was the result of "increases in the prices of the things we want, whereas the things we have to have have not gone up as much as you think. When the price of oatmeal, rent, or electricity is held down it doesn't interest us. When the price of a dress we like goes up we notice that."

Senate-White House Unity Furthers World Collaboration

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—The most significant political development in Washington today is the increasing evidence of unity between the Senate and the executive section of the Government on postwar policy.

This unity, it now develops, extends beyond the specified limits of the Connally Resolution and the pact of Moscow.

New steps toward fuller international collaboration can be expected to stem from the working relationship between Congress and the President.

Another proof of the extent to which the Senate leaders and the executive arm are headed in the same direction comes from the circumstances which surround the signing of the international relief pact at the White House this week.

On this occasion it happened that 14 of the 44 United Nations which put their signatures to this undertaking were forced to make the reservation that it could not go into effect until ratified by their legislatures or by their Governments.

This group significantly did not include the United States—nor any of the other large countries. The reason was that the Foreign Relations Committee had reached an understanding with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that the relief agreement was not to be considered as a treaty and that it would not, therefore, require ratification.

Only a high degree of mutual understanding between the Senators and the executive department would have produced such an assent.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, whom Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, has been urging as senatorial representative at any future treaty-negotiating conferences, emphasized this solidarity between the legislative and executive branches of the Government in foreign policy in a natonal radiocast this week.

He disclosed that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had been as sured of the certain passage of the Postwar Resolution while he was at Moscow and he explained that the Foreign Relations Committee had been in frequent contact with Mr. Hull. He said that the final draft of the resolution was cabled to the Secretary in Moscow.

Linked With Moscow

"In order to voice approval of the Moscow general declaration and to demonstrate the unity of purpose between it and the Senate Resolution," Senator Connally declared, "it was decided that there should be added to the pending Resolution the statement contained in paragraph four of the Moscow declaration.

"I mention the relation between the Moscow Conference and the Senate Resolution to illustrate the harmony of view between the executive and legislative branches of the Government on basic questions of postwar policy."

Senator Connally felt that the cause of victory and peace was advanced at the Moscow Conference.

"It was," he concluded, "a propitious augur of a united effort to create and maintain authority to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world.

"Secretary Hull deserves the gratitude not only of Americans, but the people of the earth. This achievement at Moscow is monumental. He became a world figure. His motives, his patience and driving power have entitled him to the highest distinction and our rarest honors."

It is Senator Connally's opinion that a dangerous period will prevail between the termination of war and the final peace, and he sees it as more important, then, "that the four great nations which are bearing the burden of the war against the Axis nations agree that their present close collaboration and co-operation in the conduct of the war will be continued for the organization and maintenance of peace and security after the war shall have been won."

Full Participation Implied

Senator Connally is also convinced that in passing its Postwar Resolution the Senate has demonstrated itself ready to approve full participation of the United States in policing the peace by whatever force is needed.

"This original resolution was criticized and attacked on the claim that it embodied no sufficient power—that it had no teeth," he said. "The Resolution authorized the exercise of authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world. The word power included whatever means were necessary to achieve the objectives of the prevention of aggression and the preservation of the peace of the world."

"The Resolution had power. It had force. It had teeth. It had in it the teeth of bayonets, if necessary to accomplish the prevention of aggression and the preservation of the peace. It had in it the teeth of airplanes that bit with bombs and with cannon and with machine guns. It had in it the teeth of great navies and artillery, if these remedies should become necessary.

Its purpose is pacific. These are extreme remedies to be employed only if peaceful measures and diplomacy should fail. If necessary, they may be invoked, provided always their use is limited to the preservation of the peace and the prevention of aggression.

"With these words in view, the word 'authority' was employed in the Resolution in order to warrant the employment of all existing peace agencies, such as the World Court and The Hague Convention and yet to also warrant the creation, if necessary, of a new organization in the nature of a League or Association and to invest it with the widest scope of power necessary to accomplish its sublime aims."

Churchwomen Vote In Opinion Survey

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 13

The United Council of Church Women announced Nov. 12 that returns from a national opinion survey show that women in 36 states voted overwhelmingly for United States' participation in a world organization to maintain peace, and for continued rationing restrictions if necessary after the war.

With 12 states not reported, preliminary returns of the cross-section vote taken on the two questions at World Community Day observances showed that 83,134 churchwomen favored world organization, while 630 opposed it, according to the announcement. A total of 80,395 women voted for "such wartime regulations as the rationing of food, gasoline, and restrictions of travel if necessary" after the war, while negative votes number 897.

New 10-Color Map of Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The National Geographic Society has issued a new 10-color map of the Pacific Ocean and the Bay of Bengal. This large wall map not only shows the world's largest and deepest ocean and the war's biggest single arena, but also covers all the United States, Australia, half of India, eastern Asia, western South America and parts of Alaska and Canada.

The Pacific Ocean has most of the world's islands, from the tiniest coral speck to those of almost continental mass. The most important and strategic of these islands are disclosed on the map by 56 large-scale insets. A Pacific map without insets is like a microscope without magnifying lenses.

The insets have been chosen to include those islands recently in the news and those expected to be scenes of action soon. Among them are Marcus, Tarawa, Wake, Paramushiro, Nauru, Attu, Kiska, New Britain, Makin, Funafuti, Truk, and the Solomons.

Air line milages between 1,035 points are given in a table of statute miles.

Nautical distances from port to port are indicated on the ship lines.

The map, titled "Pacific Ocean and the Bay of Bengal," takes in the latter area so as to include all possible sources of drives on Tokyo. Motor roads, under construction and completed, from India and Burma to China, are shown. Other important highways are the Russia-to-China desert route and the Alaska Military Highway.

Evidence of the interest and importance of Pacific maps is seen in the fact that the Society has supplied the Army, Navy, Government agencies and private purchasers with 65,000 copies since tension began mounting in the Pacific. This figure is in addition to the maps received by the Society's 1,200,000 members as supplements to their National Geographic magazines.

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THIS NEED STILL EXISTS
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Poetry Should Not Be Just 'Taken in School' It Needs To Be Loved and Learned

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To my young friend Cynthia I sent an amusing trifle, a gay red silk handkerchief, fastened to a bracelet of red beads, and received an ecstatic letter of appreciation.

"I wear it with my white formal," she wrote, "and it just matches my lipstick and fingernails. It's gorgeous!"

I read the letter aloud to my mother. "Formals!" she sniffed. "Lipstick and red fingernails! A child of fifteen! Ridiculous!"

The formal, the lipstick and the red fingernails did not trouble me. Other times, other customs, I thought. What did distress me was the difference between this letter and the one I had received a few months before when I had sent my godchild my own copy of "The Idylls of the King," the one I had read when I was her age. My young, fervent underscorings blackened every page.

Cynthia is dearly loved. She is fond of me, I know, and I thought perhaps she would enjoy the book more because it had been mine.

"Thank you for the nice book," she wrote politely. "It was good of you to send it to me. We are studying 'The Idylls' in school."

We are studying "The Idylls" in school! And that was all!

I studied them in school, too. At least I suppose I did. All I remember is that they were put into my eager hands. Probably we had recitations and the teacher asked questions, and wretched readers stumbled through the lovely lines, but I do not know, for I was not there.

The rest of the class may have sat at the knife-scarred desks, but I was in Camelot. I sat at the Round Table. I "rode abroad, redressing human wrongs." I was with Arthur when he threw away Excalibur. I wept with Guinevere when the king marched away, and she lay with her golden hair, his "pride in happier summers" trailing in the dust. And as I dressed, as I washed dishes, as I walked to school, I recited favorite lines.

My home is in a college town. Thinking of Cynthia and the magic that Tennyson might bring to her, I went one day to a discussion on the teaching of literature, conducted by teachers from neighboring communities.

I have been a teacher, and the vocabulary of any trade changes with the years, I know. So I expected to find in use many terms I did not understand, but I sat in dazed bewilderment while pedagogical terms were hurled back and forth—"units of work," "frames of reference," "implementation," "integration," "areas of learning." The teachers talked, it seemed to me, of everything but literature.

Then an older man arose. "When I was a child," he said, "we memorized poems, and we called them poems, not units of work. Is there not still some value in learning poetry by heart?"

I knew what he was talking about. "We called them poems." And he used the homely phrase, "We learned poetry by heart." There is, of course, no other way to learn it.

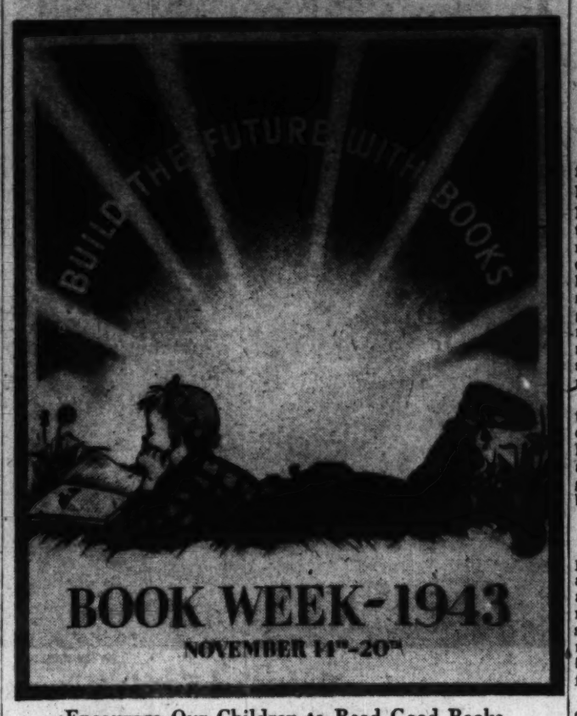
I thought of Cynthia. You must be lovely, Cynthia, in your white "formal"—even with the reddened lips and fingertips, with your "eyes as stars of twilight fair, like twilight's, too, her dusky hair." But you have never read that poem, have you? You don't know the girl who was "a phantom of delight—a lovely apparition sent to be a moment's ornament." Yet you are one, yourself.

You study current events in school today, and they are sad hearing for young ears. But even you, with your red beads and dancing feet, must try to understand the meaning of two words, democracy and freedom, and why men lay down their lives for them. If is the poets who can tell you what you need to know.

And on some golden day, all alone, you may feel that life is beautiful, that it is grand to be alive, and you'll wish you could express that feeling. It is too big for any words you know. But the poets have said it for you; one especially, Edna St. Vincent Millay, must have felt as you do when she wrote:

"O world, I cannot hold thee close enough!
Thy winds, thy wide gray skies!
Thy mists, that roll and rise! . . ."

Read it, Cynthia, the whole poem, and learn it by heart. No one can teach you poetry; you cannot just "take it in school." You must make it yours, must take it to your heart.



Encourage Our Children to Read Good Books

Twenty-fifth annual Book Week will be celebrated here and throughout the nation Nov. 14-20. The challenging slogan, "Build the Future With Books," suggests that Book Week 1943 presents greater opportunities than ever. As Katharine F. Lenroot of the Children's Bureau (United States Department of Labor) states: "One of the surest ways I know to help our children climb over our false political, racial, economic, and religious barriers, and move forward into a world where people of high courage and courteous good will live, is to give them good books, and more and more good books."

Alcohol Facts Need More Notice in Schools

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Alcohol Education in the Schools—2

If you have a son or a young friend who is playing around with liquor, you may be interested in looking over the latest review of the facts about drink. What alcohol may do to the body is now sifting down to the certainties. Its effects have of course been debated for many years. There has been exaggeration on both sides. Some of the reputedly good results of liquor are now recognized as fallacies and some of its discredits as overstatements.

But biological science is now getting down to the bottom of this question of the ages. Today it is known as never before what is actually hid in a bottle of whiskey, gin or beer, in terms of damage to body and mind.

So Few Are Posted

The trouble is that so few are posted. Many of the new soldiers away from home and brushing up against liquor for the first time are not equipped with the defense they should have. Schools have either neglected this subject, or given both inadequate and inaccurate information on it.

The record of alcohol's effects doesn't make pleasant reading, but it is something that has to be told for the protection of boys and girls and men and women. On this account alcohol education in the public schools is required by law in every State in the United States. If you have boys and girls in school you may wish to check with the school authorities to be sure the law is being obeyed in your school.

This may be worth while because alcohol education in the public schools is neglected to an appalling extent, according to Dr. Anne Roe, a research specialist now on the staff of the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University.

To learn what the schools are teaching about alcohol when they do teach it, Dr. Roe recently made a study of the educational materials on this subject. She read 145 textbooks.

According to this survey, the material about alcohol in the textbooks is in general not only unscientific but often contrary to the known facts. Here are some of the facts about alcohol, Dr. Roe says, which children should find in their textbooks, but which, for the most part, they do not find:

Children should be told that while alcohol is not habit forming in the sense that morphine and cocaine are, an alcohol habit can be formed; that the action of alcohol as a narcotic or poison is now fully established. It is a depressant. Contrary to popular belief, it is in no amount a stimulant. Alcohol in large amounts produces death.

Should Be Cleared Away

They also should be told that it is a mistake to apply alcohol in shock, fatigue, fainting, sunstroke, etc. Dr. Roe brings out that such widespread superstitions constitute a danger, and that school textbooks should devote much greater attention to clearing away these errors.

They should be taught further that an alcoholic beverage is an inappropriate food which crowds out the useful foods; that it cannot help growth in humans, build tissues or repair tissues; that it contains no minerals, vitamins, or proteins; that overindulgence is, in fact, an indirect cause of vitamin deficiency; and that one of the great difficulties with the usual heavy drinker is that he eats very little.

As for the effect or the ability to think, they should learn that alcohol interferes with normal thinking. Its chief effect is in the nature of the removal of inhibitions comparable to the removing of brakes.

Children should learn that it greatly impairs disease resistance in heavy drinkers, and is a direct or indirect cause of several serious diseases. It may also lead to crime.

Alcoholism is not hereditary, children should be taught. There is a greater amount of disease and mortality among children whose parents are intemperate, but this is due to the low standards of living and the neglect which prevail in the homes of excessive drinkers. The teaching should include the fact that many industrial accidents are due to alcohol, directly or indirectly, and that many employers, especially in transportation, are reluctant to hire drinkers. Dr. Roe emphasizes that the inclusion in school books of discussions of the attitude of employers toward drinking is highly desirable.

Seriously Neglected

As to the adverse effects of heavy drinking upon home life, Dr. Roe reports the general statements in textbooks as quite adequate when mentioning this angle at all. She points out, however, that education in the social aspects of alcoholism and in public responsibilities in the matter has been extraordinarily neglected.

Parents, social workers, or teachers interested in a further study of this subject are referred to the booklet "A Survey of Alcohol Education in Elementary and High Schools in the United States," by Anne Roe, Ph.D., published by the Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. $1.00.

Article 2 in this series of four will apear next Saturday.

Through the Editor's Window

Building Their Future With Books

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tomorrow ushers in the twenty-fifth annual observance of Book Week, which has always been dedicated largely to spreading information and inspiration concerning children's books. This year's Book Week, November 14th-20th, has for its theme: "Build the Future With Books."

I have been re-reading Josette Frank's "What Books for Children?" which in a revised and enlarged edition came out in 1942 and was reviewed on this page. If you have anything to do with children of any age, do look into this volume sometime. It ought to be in your local public library or P. T. A. collection. Subtitled "A guide for parents to the reading habits of the modern child," it is a thoroughly helpful volume for parents, teachers, club workers, aunts and uncles, or anyone else who loves a youngster. The two chapters on the Radio and the Comics seem almost worth the price of the book, which, by the way, is $2.50. The publisher is Doubleday Doran & Co., Garden City, New York.

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You often write me for lists, you mothers and fathers, uncles, aunts, and devoted friends of children. The whole of Part II of "What Books for Children?" is made up of book lists, arranged not only by age but by subject field, 278 pages of lists as against the 151 pages that precede them. They take you through 1937, and for more recent years you will want to add later lists, such as those from children's libraries, etc.

In my collection of material on children's reading, I have valued the booklets published by the National Council of Teachers of English, a series of book lists prepared by well-known educators and specialists in children's reading. I have mentioned these on this page from time to time and written many of you about them. Here are the ones that may meet your immediate Book Week and Christmas gift need. Unless out of print they may all be secured from the National Council of Teachers of English, 211 West 68th Street, Chicago, at 20 cents each. The titles: "Reading for Fun" (Elementary book list); Books for Home Reading (for High Schools); and "Leisure Reading" (for grades 7, 8, 9). They are illustrated, annotated lists written in a way that would attract the children themselves, so you can put them right into the hands of the child or go over them with the child. They are also invaluable for frequent reference before you and the child go to the library or children's department of your favorite book store.

Other sources for lists, at various prices, besides the children's department of any large city public library, are the American Library Association, 520 N. Michigan, Chicago 11 (which has two delightful book lists, "Inexpensive Books" and "By Way of Introduction," in addition to shorter ones on special fields like "Ours to Keep," recently reviewed, on our cultural heritage); the Boys' and Girls' Library, Vernon Street, Newton, Mass. ("One Hundred Important Books for Boys and Girls," listed annually); and the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin 1939, 15 cents, "500 Books for Children" prepared by the U. S. Office of Education.

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This seems to have turned into rather a utilitarian column, but I am taking it for granted that you already know and love books and want your children to do the same, so do not need urging in that direction. How can you get them to read? Have they a little library of their very own, on their own shelves—perhaps shelves they have helped design and build? Have they bookplates they may have made themselves in school art class or at home with you? Do they go to book fairs with you, drop into book shops when you are both shopping, talk about books and read about books with you? Do they buy a book of their own with their very own money, after first exploring the book field and choosing with some care? Do they have a really attractive, comfortable, well lighted place in which to curl up and read? Do they have companionship in enjoying books, and quiet times of a fairly regular sort in which reading is a natural occupation?

There are so many ways in which to encourage children to read. But like everything else worth while, this cometh only with good and alert thinking.

Children Took 'A Cook's Bite' And the Habit Grew

The Family Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

At first there were more words needed, of course, but in the way families have, the idea soon became compressed into a word or two that made sense to the household if it required interpretation to others.

"Do I have to eat it?" One of the two rosy-cheeked, chubby little lads would begin as they grew older.

Wishing to get away from peremptory words or preachments at a time when good eating habits should be established as skilfully as possible, their mother would answer, "No, you need not eat it But do take a bite, just a taste, so as not to disappoint Esther" (One helper in the home then.) A lot of time and thought and love goes into the preparation of a meal as even little folks could realize, if their eyes were opened to it wisely during their happy play hours in the kitchen.

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Soon Mother was once more reigning over the cookstove, but at the table she still kept the same thought, by now shortened up to "cook's bite"! Then, too, there were meals eaten elsewhere, in the homes of little friends, or prepared by unseen cooks in the restaurant where they liked to go with their parents. "Just a cook's bite"—why who would mind just tasting something as a thank you to the cook? Especially when the rest of the portion need not be eaten!

To be sure no objections were heard when more than a "cook's bite" slipped "down the little red lane" through "the pretty white gates," and naturally where no issue was made of eating certain foods, whims were soon forgotten. The boys were steered quite without talk and preaching into satisfactory eating habits which stayed with them until they, too, reached that age where they suggested bottomless wells, and "just a cook's bite" was heard in reverse as a young sixfooter leaned over the stove, spoon in hand, bent on helping himself in advance of mealtime!

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On the precious memories in kitchens when the time comes for the heart to feed on them, in kitchens too quiet all of a sudden. . . . No chatter of the day's doings or the evening's plans, no "feinting" and "punching" as Dad and his tall sons "clutter up the kitchen" while Mom weaves her way through huge feet, and projecting elbows, and tries to keep an eye on everything at once.

Only quietly spoken wishes that a letter had come today, or thanks that there is one written "At Sea, Somewhere in the Pacific." . . .

But sometimes their pals come when in port, and then once more the kitchen is noisy, and blue-clad or khaki forms are at one's elbow lending a hand with the ice cubes or the mashed potatoes, or carrying out last-minute dishes to the table, while Somebody Else's boys pretend too . . . and find heartsease in the kitchen, surely the "heart of the home," where they are casually invited to be "useful as well as ornamental." V. S. M.

War-Torn Universities Helped By Student Service Fund

The task of keeping university life afloat is a desperate one in many countries today. Everywhere higher education has been disrupted by the war; in many countries it is in danger of disappearing altogether—as indeed has been the case in some of the occupied European countries. In the face of both the actuality and the threat, it is significant that the universities have not "taken it lying down." From all parts of the world aid has come from more favored universities to those which are struggling for their lives. Two things are significant in this spontaneous movement: (1) it is international, (2) it has stemmed largely from student initiative and represents very real "student solidarity" despite cultural or racial differences.

The World Student Service Fund in the United States demonstrates this concern of the university for other students and faculty who have been victimized by the war. The Fund, which has existed since China's universities were attacked in 1937, this year has active contacts in 721 American colleges which are endeavoring to reach the national goal of $300,000 for student war relief. This organization is matched by many another—in Great Britain, Sweden, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, India. Even students who themselves receive relief are not unaware of the plight of others. Students in China have sent $70 for student relief in Europe; students in unoccupied France in the summer of 1942 raised several thousand francs for drastically needed food for the starving students of Greece.

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Edwin Osgood Grover

Courtesy Edwin O. Grover, Rollins College

Good House Planning Can Begin in the Nursery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Education in good house planning starts in the nursery. The foundations of a new Britain are being built now in the thought of its children. The doll house and other toys, therefore, should embody the basic principles of good design. These theories, put forward by the Council for Education in Appreciation of Physical Environment, have led members to co-operate with toymakers in production of more realistic designs for toys. An excellent opportunity for education in aesthetic appreciation, it is felt, is being neglected through the poor design of nursery toys, models and books.

"Think of the hideous doll house on which most small girls lavish care and attention," an official of the Council said to this correspondent, when discussing the work of the Council. I thought of the four unimaginative square rooms which came to view when the façade of the average doll's house was opened up.

Room for Improvement

"The toymakers agreed," she continued, "that there was room for improvement." Up till now, however, not enough people had recognized the importance of good design in these early playthings.

To remedy this state of affairs the Council for Education in Appreciation of Physical Environment was formed after an approach had been made to the Minister of Education. The committee consisted of representatives of the Central Institute of Art and Design, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, the Institute of Landscape Architects, the Royal Academy, the Town and Country Planning Institute and other interested organizations. So many bodies desired to become members that the committee was soon turned into a Council.

More Far-Reaching

Starting in the nursery and Infants' schools with teaching of appreciation of good things through toys, picture books, and following it through in drawing, history, geography, and other classes, the Council holds that after a few years the children would appreciate the principles of good design. Through the children the parents would be reached and so public taste radically improved without the addition of a specific subject to the curriculum.

The architectural schools and art teachers have done good work with those who come under their instruction, it is felt, but, as in teaching of ethics, it is necessary to reach the 200,000 or more non-technical teachers who can pass on appreciation of the good and beautiful. The Council promotes courses of lectures for these teachers and sponsors the production of books, especially picture books for children of all ages, as well as toys, which will help in their work.

Through this teaching it is hoped the 600,000 children handed over for compulsory education each year will leave school with an appreciation of good design—the basis of an intelligent "consumer demand." Response to this demand, it is felt, will soon come from planner, architect, builder and decorator.

The Council welcomes co-operation of teachers, writers and designers who feel they can assist in the production of books and toys which promote its aims, Chairman of the Book Committee is Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, well-known architect, author and writer on Britain Beautiful.

Children's Book Award

The boys and girls of the Pacific Northwest voted Eric Knight's "Lassie-Come-Home" the most popular recent book. It received the Young Reader's Choice Award from the Children's and School Librarians' Sections of the Pacific Northwest Library Association. The chairman of the award committee is Siri Andrews.—A. L A. Bulletin.

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Alcohol Education in the Schools—2

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The Home Forum

We Can Be Grateful

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THIS is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it" (Psalms 118:24). The one who starts his day with this joyous acknowledgment faces a wonderful day—a day full of opportunities to do good, and in turn to receive good.

Gratitude is a life-giving quality. It heals and uplifts. One who is grateful opens his thought to many other lovely qualities. It is easy to be kind and to do unselfish things when one's heart is overflowing with gratitude. The truly grateful individual does not find it difficult to be patient, tolerant, and forgiving.

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Christian Science reveals the facts that God is divine Love, the only Life; that He is omnipresent and omnipotent, the only cause; that the real universe is spiritual and harmonious, and that the real man in God's image and likeness is perfect, harmonious, joyous, and free.

The grateful acknowledgment of these truths of spiritual being makes us realize that the law of harmony, God's law, is operating in our affairs. Many have been healed of sickness by joyously accepting the fact that man is the image and likeness, the reflection, of God, perfect Life. Other discordant conditions, likewise, have been healed when the perfection of God and man has been gratefully acknowledged.

Once a year in the United States a day is set aside for national thanksgiving to God for His mercies and blessings to the nation throughout the year, and is designated as Thanksgiving Day. All try to be grateful on that day; but should one not also try to be grateful every other day of the year? In the Christian Science churches on Thanksgiving Day, as well as on Wednesday evenings throughout the year, grateful testimonies of healing are given. Listening to the speakers, one is impressed with the conviction that God is infinite good, and that this great fact can be demonstrated. Students of Christian Science are grateful not only on Thanksgiving Day, but every day, and thus they are able to prove that God's goodness is continuous.

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Someone may ask, "How can we be grateful in the midst of war?" We can be grateful that we can realize the truth which overcomes war. Evil may seem to succeed for a time and be very formidable, but evil has no real power, for God, good, is All-in-all. Christ Jesus said (Luke 10:18), "I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 192), Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Evil is not power. It is a mockery of strength, which erelong betrays its weakness and falls, never to rise." Evil cannot stop progress; it accomplishes only its own destruction.

In this war it is becoming apparent that a higher sense of the brotherhood of man is being attained. The democracies of the world are learning that they cannot exist as separate units in a world of divided interests, but that all must work together as part of one harmonious whole. They are beginning to see that they really have similar ideals; therefore, that their interests are interwoven. How grateful we can be that the nations will surely find the way to work together toward a common goal—the establishment and maintenance of peace, with freedom, security, and opportunity for all.

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How grateful we can be at this Thanksgiving season to know that the time is approaching when "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea" (Isaiah 11:9). There are many evidences that humanity is turning away from dependence upon material ways and means to reliance upon God, Spirit. It cannot be denied that there is a reaching out for a higher, more spiritual basis of progress. We can be grateful for the recognition that a nation's real power lies in its spiritual qualities and the moral might it manifests, and that these qualities, possessed and expressed individually and collectively, assure and establish victory.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy,

fully explains the prayer, the manner of thinking, which produces these results—heals the sick, supplies the needy, binds "up the brokenhearted," releases men and women of all sorts into greater usefulness, security, and satisfaction.

¶ The book is enabling people in all walks of life—in military service and out of it—to prove Jesus' words, "Ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5—thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A catalog of all the works of Mrs. Eddy will be sent on request.

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"COACHING": *A Water-Color Drawing by Constantin Guys*

CONSTANTIN GUYS (1805-1892) was a Frenchman born in the Netherlands. He was in Greece with Byron and also worked in England on the *Illustrated London News*, going as special correspondent to the Crimea. In 1856, he came back to Paris, and the de Goncourts mention the English air which he had cultivated. He was considered an eccentric by his fellow Frenchmen and noted for his marked reticence. However, his response to the Parisian world was subtle and sensitive, and he recorded it with remarkable perceptiveness. Daumier watched that world, and so did Gavarni and Toulouse-Lautrec and Degas. Each artist is significant for finding some variant on the theme, some special emphasis in bold or delicate treatment, firm or fluctuating handling to envision the situation in terms of its inner buoyancy. Daumier had added a moralistic undertone; Gavarni a brooding sadness; Guys was uncritical. He did not scorn or admire the passing scene and the conduct of the actors; he merely set it down with the acuity of a keen observer. Gautier had said of him: "He was not what one would ordinarily call an artist." He was a littérateur, a cultivated witness of the daily panorama.

Guys was self-taught and, in the manner of a true artist, a severe disciplinarian. Baudelaire was another of his admirers, and he wrote in 1863 in *Figaro* an account of his method of painting. Without mentioning his full name, he referred to this publicity-shy artist as Monsieur G. He explains that he starts with "slight pencil marks," then indicates with "wash tints" the principal planes, with masses "lightly colored" and later laid on with "stronger colors." "The sketches are piled up, one on top of the other, by the dozens, by hundreds and thousands." "To put it all in a word, our strange artist expresses at once the gesture and the solemn or grotesque attitude of all beings and their luminous 'explosion' in space."

The term "illustrator" seems too slight a one to designate this artist. In some respects, his gift for cogent utterance is comparable with that of Rembrandt and Goya.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Nous pouvons être Reconnaissants

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"VOICI LA JOURNÉE que l'Eternel a faite: livrons-nous à la joie et à l'allégresse!" (Psaume 118:24.) Celui qui commence la journée dans ces dispositions y trouvera des choses merveilleuses — il aura mainte occasion de faire du bien et d'en recevoir.

La gratitude est une qualité vivifiante. Elle guérit, elle nous élève. La pensée reconnaissante accueille beaucoup d'autres belles qualités. Il est facile d'être aimable, dévoué, lorsque le cœur déborde de reconnaissance. Le disciple dont la gratitude est sincère n'a pas de peine à se montrer patient, tolérant, à pardonner les offenses.

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La Science Chrétienne révèle le fait que Dieu est l'Amour divin, la seule Vie; qu'Il est omniprésent, tout-puissant, cause unique; que le véritable univers est spirituel, harmonieux; que l'homme réel, créé selon l'image et la ressemblance divine, est parfait, harmonieux, joyeux et libre.

Reconnaître ces qualités de l'être spirituel nous fait comprendre que la loi d'harmonie, la loi de Dieu, opère en ce qui nous concerne. Nombreuses sont les personnes qui se sont trouvées guéries lorsqu'elles admettaient avec joie la vérité suivante: l'homme est l'image, la ressemblance, la réflexion de Dieu, de la Vie parfaite. D'autres conditions pénibles ont cédé elles aussi quand on reconnaissait avec gratitude la perfection de Dieu et de l'homme.

Aux Etats-Unis, l'on consacre un certain jeudi de novembre à la louange; pendant cette fête des Actions de grâces, on remercie Dieu de Sa miséricorde et des bienfaits dont a joui au cours de l'année le peuple américain. Tous désirent être reconnaissants ce jour-là; mais ne faudrait-il pas l'être aussi en temps ordinaire? Dans les églises Scientistes Chrétiennes, le culte des Actions de grâces comporte, ainsi que les réunions du mercredi soir, des témoignages de guérison qui respirent la gratitude. L'auditeur attentif sent croître sa conviction que Dieu est le bien sans limites, et que ce grand fait peut se démontrer. Les Scientistes Chrétiens sont reconnaissants non pas seulement le jour des Actions de grâces, mais tous les jours; aussi peuvent-ils prouver que la bonté de Dieu est continue.

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D'aucuns diront: "En pleine guerre, peut-on donc être reconnaissant?" Oui, nous pouvons être reconnaissants de comprendre la vérité qui surmonte la guerre. Même si le mal paraît temporairement réussir, être formidable, il n'a pas de puissance réelle, car Dieu, le bien, est Tout-en-tout. Le Christ Jésus disait (Luc 10:18): "Je voyais Satan tomber du ciel comme un éclair." Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (p. 192), Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit: "Le mal n'est pas pouvoir. C'est un semblant de force, qui bientôt trahit sa faiblesse, et tombe pour ne jamais se relever." Le mal est incapable d'arrêter les progrès; il ne fait que se détruire lui-même.

Au cours de cette guerre, on voit nettement apparaître un plus haut sens de la fraternité des hommes. Les démocraties apprennent qu'elles ne peuvent exister en restant à l'écart les unes des autres dans un monde où les intérêts s'opposent, mais que toutes doivent travailler de concert, comme faisant partie d'un ensemble harmonieux. Elles commencent à voir qu'en réalité leurs idéals sont pareils, et que dès lors leurs intérêts sont étroitement liés. Nous pouvons être bien reconnaissants de ce que les peuples s'acheminent vers l'action coordonnée pour parvenir à ce grand but: l'établissement et le maintien de la paix, assurant à tous la liberté, la sécurité, les perspectives favorables.

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Savoir que le temps approche où "la terre sera remplie de la connaissance de l'Eternel, comme le fond de la mer est rempli par les eaux qui le couvrent" (Esaïe 11:9), c'est encore un sujet de profonde gratitude. Bien des signes prouvent que l'humanité compte déjà moins sur les voies et les méthodes matérielles et s'appuie davantage sur Dieu, sur l'Esprit. Que l'on cherche une base de progrès plus élevée, plus spirituelle, voilà qui est indéniable. On reconnaît de mieux en mieux que le vrai pouvoir d'un peuple se trouve dans ses qualités spirituelles, dans la force morale qu'il manifeste; que la victoire s'établira grâce à ces mêmes qualités, s'exprimant chez les individus et d'une manière collective. Nous pouvons en être reconnaissants!

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

City in an Orchard

Man planted an orchard first,
And out of the rolling fields
As out of his hunger and thirst
He gathered the nectared yields.
Soon, and fertile and far
His orchards spread, and his hands
Reached upward as to a star.

Not strangely, into those lands,
With hunger and thirst like his own,
His brothers came, and the trees
Opened their ranks, and stone
On stone and into the breeze
A city like trees uprose.

Now, spring after urgent spring
In orchards of April snows,
To see such a beautiful thing
The men, who in hunger's hour
Came to the land to be fed,
Walk forth where the petals flower—
But some are of stone instead.

HOWARD MCKINLEY CORNING

Touchstone of Taste

The classics possess that splendor, that largeness, that gracious flexibility, that impression of vital reality which for want of a more fitting word men call beauty. No mere prettiness, no mere paste and tinsel cleverness, the beauty of the Best People is virile and pervasive; illuminating but not dazzling or shocking, it is splashed on "a ten-league canvas with brushes of comets' hair." It is at once simple and complex, which is why a classic, such as *Macbeth* or *Faust*, can be enjoyed by the uneducated man and unendingly studied and analyzed by the scholar. The classic writer, like the classic painter and the classic composer, achieves a happy balance between tension and relaxation . . . ; he has energy and ease, abandon and reserve, ruggedness and grace. Every classic has an unmistakable dominant theme; yet, like a familiar tune played with elaborate variations, every classic has a variety, a diversity, a multiplicity of ideas, insights, images, allusions, fancies and flights of words. . . .

What, then, is a classic? . . .

It is a vital book, rich and penetrating in its portraiture of human nature. . . .

It transcends the bourn of time and place, triumphs over the alien and alienating influence of different languages and divergent modes of thought. We can relish Theocritus though we know no Greek. . . .

The classic is a book universally accepted as a touchstone of taste. Out of it teachers of language, of writing and speaking, of aesthetics, deduce principles and derive illustrations.—From "Living Upstairs—Reading for Profit and Pleasure," by FRANCIS MEEHAN. (New York: Dutton.)

Colonial America's Foremost Poet

THE BREEZY SPIRIT of Philip Freneau must always fill a prominent chapter in the early pages of American literary history. No other poet gives so comprehensive a picture of the colonial mind and especially of its phases still surviving with inevitable modifications in twentieth-century America. Freneau caught the dominant notes in our national thought, feeling, and expression. In his political thinking he appears as one of the chief spokesmen for Jeffersonian democracy. In his character he well represents the active, versatile, cheerful temper of a young people. His poetic vision reveals our peculiarly American conjunction of instinctive materialism and romantic idealism, shrewd pragmatism and spiritual buoyancy. . . .

Clearly an eighteenth-century poet, he is profoundly distinguished by his American spirit. Only through the examination of his feelings, observations, and ideas as a whole can his fascinating character as an American man and author be revealed. His descent from an old Huguenot ancestry and his personal history faithfully describe his literary character. Always in the background of his work lie the French temperament and the French Revolutionary philosophy; but very much in the foreground stand the peculiar tones which both thought and expression receive from his American environment. . . .

For much of his life, both in time of war and peace, Freneau was a sea captain. His poems continually reflect the strenuous existence and varying moods of men at sea. Sometimes without patriotic motives he expresses his own feelings and those of his crew; more often he writes frankly to encourage enlistment either in the navy or among the thriving privateers. The following lines conclude a lyric entitled *Captain J. P. Jones's Invitation*, written in honor of the marauding exploits of John Paul Jones:

If thou hast courage to despise
The various changes of the skies,
To disregard the ocean's rage,
Unmoved when hostile ships engage—
Come from thy forest, and with me
Learn what it is to go to sea. . . .

Freneau is America's first and perhaps even to this day her foremost poetical spokesman for the four freedoms. The rights of the individual to independent thought and expression ever challenged his fervent support. He treats the theme with a virgin freshness hardly to be duplicated in European verse. True, the basic ideas are of British and French origin, but in Freneau's conception of history only in America are they in active force.—From "The American Way of Poetry," by HENRY W. WELLS. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

La Baule: A Prewar Memory

WITH THE COAST of France included almost daily in "around-the-clock" bombings, I often wonder whether my favorite French seashore resort has been spared,

I first heard of La Baule from an American soldier who had been stationed near by, at St. Nazaire, during World War I. He told me it was on the western coast of Brittany and that the Bay of Biscay, with its gently sloping beach, was perfect for bathing. He often spoke about the fascinating children who crowded the beaches. His enthusiasm made me curious to discover this peaceful French resort for myself; so, one hot day in 1934, I tossed my clothes into a frail wicker suitcase, of the type so conspicuous in French department stores, and started for La Baule.

In the compartment of the train, I found a little girl of five sitting demurely by her grandmother. Her dark eyes looked up at me shyly. Her lips quivered into an angelic smile. The brevity of her yellow linen dress; hand-sewn, revealed dimpled knees and dainty ruffles of lace. Grandmère, well-fed and dignified, wore a government decoration on her trim black silk dress. There was soft conversation about Minet, the cat, Grandpère and Jean, le petit frère, who had been left behind.

♪ ♪ ♪

The clanging gong soon called me out through swaying cars to that memorable experience of dining on a French train. I ate my way through five courses of heavy white plates—the cucumbers, tomatoes, and sardines a happy beginning, the plump apricots, assorted cheese, and black coffee a fitting ending.

When I returned, Fifi and her grandmother were opening an elaborate leather lunch-box. Silver knives and forks, dainty sandwiches, delectable grapes and a thermos of chocolate were placed on a table which could be taken from the wall and set up for just such occasions. Fifi reached eager hands for the frothy cup of chocolate, her cheeks rosy with excitement.

Toward evening, I called to a garrulous porter at a small station marked "La Baule." As the rickety carriage drove me toward the hotel, low white buildings appeared, with boxes of red geraniums in every conceivable nook and corner. Even the roofs of the shops were outlined with flowers. Coral-colored nasturtiums hung from the street lights; islands of marigolds dotted the road. Was this really a resort for grown-ups, or was it a picture of frosted-cake houses from a child's story-book?

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The carriage swung into a dark grove of pine trees and, when it emerged, there was the deep lapis blue of the sea, curving out over the smooth tawny beach. Amber-lighted sunset clouds hung low over the dark blue water, picked out the corded motion of rolling swells. The clean fragrance of pine mingled with the salty breath of the sea.

But, when I went down to my square orange cabaña the following morning, the tide was low and fishermen crowded the beach. With large baskets strapped to their backs, they were gathering mussels, whose salty tang well pleases the French gourmand. As the tide rose, young people paddled about in small boats, with russet sails to set off the now bluish-green water.

I heard the rhythmic voice of the gymnasium instructor, calling out orders: "Un, deux, trois," to the children in their brief bathing-suits. Fifi was there, darting about like a flame-colored finch. Finally, ruddy and excited from their exercises, linked each to each by hands and feet, they crawled to the water's edge. Here the instructor helped one sunburned mite after another to turn a somersault and to land in the midst of a gentle swell.

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There was entertainment on the beach in the afternoon, too. Drowsy camels tramped up and down, carrying laughing children. Merry, dark-faced colonials in white robes and red-tasseled hats displayed tempting trays of glacé fruits and cakes or sold lemonade from pottery crocks.

A peaceful paradise like this was difficult to leave, especially when Grandmère was rocking and knitting on the sunny porch and Fifi's dark hair drooped over the doll's dress she was sewing.

When I had almost reached the station, I noticed an enormous fish which stretched the full length of the shop window in which it was displayed. About its neck was rakishly hung a garland of pink roses. I smiled because it was typical of the naïve, carefree atmosphere of La Baule, whose book of brightly-colored pictures I was about to close.

R. R.

A South American Riviera Along the Coast of Chile

ONE REACHES SANTIAGO by electric train from Valparaíso (which means "Vale of Paradise"), a city of 265,000 inhabitants, and the largest seaport on America's Pacific Coast south of San Francisco. It is built on the shore of a sweeping bay and on nineteen hills. So impressed was James McNeill Whistler with its beauty that he made his painting of Valparaíso Harbor the first of his famous series of "nocturnes." . . .

From Valparaíso excursion steamers take visitors to the Juan Fernandez Islands, 420 miles due west. Volcanic in origin, blessed with a rare flora and an abundant marine life that has made Juan Fernandez lobsters famous up and down the West Coast, these islands have long attracted the attention of scientists. They have attracted other visitors, too, in ever-increasing numbers. Their color and regal beauty make one almost envy Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, whose five lonely years on one of the islands made him forget, according to one quaint chronicler "the use of . . . the English language."

Most of the sightseeing traffic is directed from Santiago southward, in part because the north has an undeserved forbidding name climatically, in part because it has not the southland's accommodations and travel facilities. It is from Santiago that one starts the tours around the country, always in sight of the towering, snow-crested Andes. One travels down through the Central Valley, where lines of poplars mark out vineyards from grazing grounds and lush fields of wheat, where cultured, aristocratic *haciendados* settle down on their vast estates after polishing off their educations in Europe—at least, until recent years—to work their lands with the help of *inquilinos* and hired experts, and to entertain their friends with truly feudal grace and hospitality in magnificent homes.

And any one of the 15,000 North Americans who once lived in the French Riviera because of the low cost and high beauty of living, will feel thoroughly at home in Central Chile. Here are the same general topographic features, a strip of land between the rugged mountains and the sea, the same soft climate in the shadow of the snowy peaks, the same good food . . . that one finds in Southern France, the same flowers, the same swimming and other sports, the same kind of gay and friendly people. . . .

At Temuco, too, one enters the lake region, which the American diplomat, William M. Collier, described as "a privileged spot of nature, probably one of the most picturesque and magnificent places in the world, a haven for the tourist seeking true beauty and pleasure." Dotted with shimmering mountain lakes set between deep forests and volcanoes, peppered with inns, hotels, and resorts, this region is truly described as "The Switzerland of South America." . . .

In writing this account I have naturally looked at a number of tourist brochures. And for a writer it is embarrassing to find that one can hardly improve on their superlative sales language. A professional enthusiast, hired by the Chilean State Railways, might, for instance, have said it, but Theodore Roosevelt actually *did* say that "Lake Todos los Santos is the most beautiful lake I have seen in all the world." And so goes the testimony of traveler after traveler, who has discovered not only the lake region's splendor, but its accommodations and travel facilities as well.—From "Chile—Land of Progress," by EARL PARKER HANSON. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

A TRUE WATCH

The weekly reading of the Christian Science Sentinel encourages vigilance, in accordance with its motto, "What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH." (Mark 13:37.) In addition to inspiring articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing, the *Sentinel* carries news and information of the Christian Science movement, such as replies to criticisms in the world press, announcement of church dedications, and Items of Interest, Sunday School Notes, and "Signs of the Times." Price, $3.50 a year; single copy, 10c. May be ordered from any Christian Science Reading Room or Circulation Representative, or direct from

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Amazon Wild-Rubber Production Clouded by Early Difficulties

Better Results Forecast In New Tapping Season

Both Rubber Development Corporation and Brazilian officials admit reverses this year but count on growing developments—Newspapermen puzzled by confusing statistics presented.

Conflicting reports on the progress of development of rubber resources in the Amazon Basin are discussed by Roland Hall Sharp, The Christian Science Monitor's representative with a party of newspapermen who toured Brazil and other countries under the auspices of the Rubber Development Corporation. Mr. Sharp has now left the party and is making a survey of economics in South America independently.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

BELEM, Brazil—The first conference here of the Rubber Development Corporation's field technicians from widely scattered parts of the Amazon Valley heard a sobering report at the Instituto Agronomico do Norte that production was not coming up to expectations.

Corporation and Brazilian officials, while admitting reverses so far this year, count heavily on the best tapping season that is now opening.

The conference occurred just after the trip of 13 North American news correspondents through the Amazon Basin as guests of the Corporation had ended in this city from which we started the middle of last month.

After presentation at the Instituto of a report showing a decline in production during the last three months of the gathering season as compared with the same months of 1942, technicians admitted there were many serious difficulties. Some reported an encouraging outlook, others were awaiting results of new labor sent into the areas before making any comment.

Output Below Expectations

Questioning many persons here including merchants and seringalistas, or boss rubber gatherers, this correspondent finds a general recognition of the fact that rubber production has yet to show the upsurge required to meet demands and to justify large outlays of capital.

Rubber Development Corporation officials, including its President, Douglas H. Allen, gave us a more optimistic picture than a number of Brazilians. Mr. Allen tended to admit serious blunders early in the program, but blamed others for this and shifted his spotlight to the present and future. We pressed him for production estimates ahead, as well as for a total figure that could be taken as the cost of this production.

The closest we came to receiving these figures, on which the entire success or failure of the wild rubber program must be judged, was a statement that the total cost will be surprisingly low, and an estimate of production for the rest of this year and for 1944. Those estimates exceed the figures given by Dr. Felisberto Camargo, Director of the Instituto Agronomico, who says his are based on official reports of the Mesa de Rendas, in charge of tax income from the State of Pará.

There is a divergence of 10,000 tons in these two sets of production figures for 1943, a difference too large to be ignored in relation to the total.

More serious, because of its implications for the vital rubber year 1944, as well as for the methods so far applied to increase production, is Dr. Camargo's set of figures looking ahead. After we had been in Belém at the start of this trip, he compiled a table according to growing seasons instead of from January through the year. In this way, the 1944 total begins to accumulate in July of 1943, and ends in June of 1944.

Graph Takes Nose Dive

A graph made from these figures does a nose dive.

July starts out moderately well, but does not come anywhere near the anticipated increase. Entering the port of Belém, where nearly all Amazonian rubber arrives for export abroad or for shipment to other parts of Brazil, were 1,602 tons, as against 1,109 in July, 1942. August dropped from 1,241 to 1,033 tons. September and October sagged more. The figures are from 2,187 to 1,480, and 2,073 to 1,450.

Valentim F. Bouças, Executive Director of the Commission for the Control of the Washington Agreements, including the one of March 3, 1942, on rubber, spoke in Rio de Janeiro of these affairs. He asked us to look on the bright side and to write encouraging things. Nothing would please us more, but as objective newsmen we find ourselves confronted with conflicting figures in high places.

On the wall as Mr. Bouças spoke hung a chart of rubber exports from the port of Belém. In vivid red and blue lines it showed an increase which pyramided in a way to indicate that the doldrums had been passed and the full effect of measures to boost production was now beginning to be felt. That has been the outlook stated by several other officials, who admit early reverses.

Export figures charted by Mr. Bouças cover the first six months of 1942 and 1943. In January a rise from 932 tons to 1,113 tons was followed by declines in February from 1,232 tons to 769, and in March from 614 to 257.

It is in the last three months of the period that the impact of the chart occurs. April this year shows 1,614 tons exported, as against 460 in the corresponding month of last year. May rises from four tons to 3,250, and June from 100 to 1,273.

These, of course, are export figures, and are not an index of production, on which sustained exports must rest.

Figures Not in Line

The only definitive figures on actual production that we have been given are not in line with the upward pyramid of those export figures. Nor do the tables circulated to use by Dr. Camargo with the knowledge of Rubber Development Corporation officials, bear out the expectations of those same officials.

Exactly where the discrepancy lies is beyond our sources of information on such a brief visit. So much of our time has been taken over, against our repeated protests, by official receptions, dinners, luncheons, and other functions that contributed only slightly to the main purpose of our trip, that all the facts must be found and stated, if at all, by observers or investigators given time to do the job.

We have been puzzled somewhat by the purpose of the Corporation in bringing us here on what a misinformed press statement in the United States called "the flossiest junket of all time," or words to that effect. The writer of those words should have been with us the day we went without food or clear drinking water from early morning until evening on a river launch in the muddy Beni River. There have been a very few flossy spots, paid from private purses or by South American host governments. We have paid hotel expenses and incidentals, while the transportation provided has been by established means of communication.

When we asked about the purpose of our trip, we were told that several newspapers and publications had sought permission to send writers into the rubber area. Rather than show them around individually, it was decided to take a group all at once.

Responsibility of Press

In view of the controversial nature of the rubber program, as further disclosed to us by repeated and pointed remarks of Mr. Allen and others en route, our report assumes larger significance. Mr. Bouças dwelt on the responsibility of the press. Mr. Allen appealed for a sparing of the men in the field if we felt we had to write critically, and said we could turn our fire on him and on Washington.

João Alberto Lins de Barros, Co-ordinator of Economic Mobilization in the Brazilian Government, dwelt at length on the difficulties incidental to his part of the rubber drive, that of bringing new labor into the Amazon. So far, he said, from 12,000 to 14,000 men have been transported, but they arrived too late for this year's first tapping season. He said Brazil hoped at first to bring in 40,000 to 50,000 men in six months.

A sidelight on one of the difficulties came out at São Luiz do Maranhão, where men who have trekked overland from the arid states of the northeast take ship for Belém. When the U-boats were particularly active off the coast, a large batch of men objected strenuously to leaving land. They said to one of the top officials: "You can fly; we can't."

Replying that he never asked anyone to do what he would not do himself, this official took ship with the men and they reached Belém safely.

Labor Pirating

Minister Lins de Barros told us frankly that there has been some labor piraing, even though the wage offered under the rubber contracts is 10 cruzeiros a day, as against a basic minimum wage of 6 cruzeiros. The cruzeiro at present is just over 5 cents in United States money.

Behind this wage situation lies what Dr. Camargo and most of the rubber producers say is the key to increased production—a higher price for rubber, just that and nothing more.

The Corporation has set its face against a higher price, and the Brazilian Government is said to take a similar view on grounds of preventing an unmanageable inflationary movement. The present base price for dried and washed rubber in Belém is around 45 cents a pound, with variations up and down for differing qualities. This means a price of 36 cents a pound for ball rubber in the best rubber districts of Bolivia and interior Brazil. The other nine cents go to transport, taxes, washing charges which accrue in Brazil to the Banco do Borracho, and a profit of 12 per cent officially permitted to that bank.

Dr. Camargo favors 60 cents as a base price, and a scaling down of from 50 to 75 per cent in expenditures on what he views as artificial measures for stimulating production. The history of Amazon rubber shows, he says, that men will go out and bring back the rubber when it is worth their while. He insists the problem now is not to bring in more men from outside, but to induce trained rubber workers to ply their trade.

In the lower Amazon, he says, a large proportion of the men who could gather rubber have drifted into more profitable pursuits, or are getting along without doing much work. In this area they can average only about 350 kilograms of rubber a year. By the time their immediate boss, or seringualista, and grasping middlemen have taken their cut in the form of outright deductions and high prices for materials, not much is left for the seringuero who taps the trees.

In Richer Areas

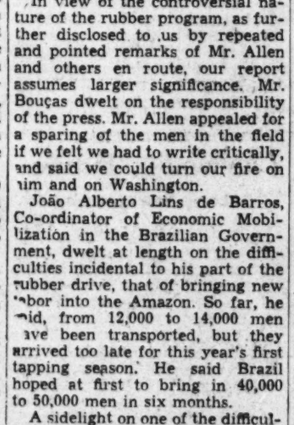
In richer rubber areas of the Acre Territory in Brazil, and in Bolivia, 90 per cent of the seringueros are at work, according to Dr. Camargo. There they can gather 700 kilos a year, and make some kind of a living.

These few indications of some of the basic problems confronting the rubber program in the Amazon will be followed, in later articles, by more details.

A word is in order about Dr. Camargo. A research botanist of great thoroughness and integrity, he has stood for what he believes against multiple pressures. In the Instituto Agronomico he is giving unstinted effort to develop, in cooperation with Ford technicians at Belterra, a plantation rubber to restore pre-eminence to Brazil. But that is long-range.

Right now he has no patience with measures that fail to bring the wild rubber, an urgent war necessity.

Developer



Douglas H. Allen

President of the Rubber Development Corporation, on river boat in the Amazon at Belém.

Roland Hall Sharp

Rubber Industry Blooms Again in South America

Top left: Loading rubber at Cachuela Esperanza, Bolivia, for a rail ride of three fourths of a mile around rapids of the Beni River. Trucks are pushed by hand. Top right: Dr. Felisberto Camargo, Director of the Instituto Agronomico do Norte, showing members of the news party the plantation development work. In the background is the new laboratory of the Institujo. Center left: Rubber balls ready for transshipment at Cachuela Esperanza. Center right: Seringuero, the man who goes into the jungle and comes back with latex or smoked rubber, pours some of the liquid from a gourd into a laboratory container. Lower left: Unofficial reception committee welcomes the rubber party. Lower right: Seringuero brings latex in a gourd to the experimental laboratory.

Role of Cryptostegia Described in Series

A description of developments in the production of rubber from the Cryptostegia vine in Haiti, on which program the Rubber Development Corporation plans to spend $9,600,000 in 1944, was given by Mr. Sharp in The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 21 and Oct. 28.

The United States Department of State recently announced the R. D. C.'s plans in connection with Cryptostegia. Mr. Sharp and other American news correspondents were accompanied on an inspection trip through Haiti by M. D. Knapp, in charge of the Plantation Section of the R. D. C.

Chaplain Bill Delayed in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Church groups are showing concern at the delay of the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees in holding hearings on the Walsh-Plumley bill to raise the status of the Navy's Chief Chaplain and establish more effective administration of chaplains' activities in the Navy.

Opposition of high naval officials is said to be delaying enactment of this legislation which would put the Navy chaplain administration in a rank and position comparable with the excellent religious setup prevailing within the Army.

The bill before Congress would establish a chief of chaplains for the Navy parallel to the position held in the Army by Brig. Gen. William R. Arnold. He would have the temporary rank of rear admiral for the duration of the war. At present the Navy's religious facilities are handled by a division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel headed by Capt. R. D. Workman, who has only advisory powers.

Navy Expanding

With the Navy's continued expansion, Protestant and other church groups believe that the size and growth of the Navy chaplain establishment merits the promotion of a separate bureau headed by an officer of top rank, who can act independently and deal directly with the administrative head of the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy or the President.

Both the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees have promised headings on the Walsh-Plumley bill, which while it does not provide a separate chaplains' bureau does improve the present setup to a point closely approximating the Army picture. So far, the hearings have not been held though the Navy expansion continues at a fast clip.

In the present situation, according to spokesmen for the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains; the head of the Chaplains' Division is appointed by the Chief of the Bureau of Personnel and holds office at his pleasure. All matters affecting the development of the Chaplains Corp must originate with this chief.

While there is no criticism of the present Chief of the Bureau of Personnel, the situation is declared to be such that "the most important decisions affecting the religious welfare of hundreds of thousands of American young men are made by men who are not only laymen in the ecclesiastical sense, but who are not trained in religious matters, who are under constant preoccupation with other business, and who may be utterly uninterested in the work of chaplains."

No major advance has been made in improving chaplains' status in the Navy since 1917, the Commission declares. While the medical profession has been able to persuade the Navy to establish a full-fledged Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, headed by a rear admiral, no such advance has been registered with the chaplain establishment.

"The total effect of the present situation, despite the high qualifications demanded of Navy chaplains, is to create the feeling that the Navy is only perfunctorily interested in the religious and moral welfare of the Navy's young men," Dr. S. Arthur Devan, Director of the Army and Navy Chaplains Commission, declares.

Loss of expedition and efficiency results from the present setup, the Commission argues. Questions of chaplain qualifications, corps expansion, organization, chapels, hymn-books, supplies, and equipment have all to be referred to the Bureau of Personnel, whereas they should be handled by a department devoted entirely to chaplain affairs. Some district chaplains, it is charged, find their offices so loaded with Navy relief work that they have insufficient time for religious activities.

Contrast Cited

Especially cited is the contrast between the Army and the Navy chapel-building program. It is declared that due to the excellent organization of its Chaplain's Corps, the Army chapel-building program has been presented directly to the Chief of Staff and Secretary of War. The head chaplain is free to appear before Congressional committees authorizing expenditures. The result is that new Army chapels appear as naturally at new Army camps as do mess halls and recreation buildings. The Navy has built some beautiful chapels at some shore stations, it is admitted, but it has no full program comparable to that of the Army.

To Navy objection that there are not sufficient chaplains to justify an administrative head with the rank of rear admiral, it is answered that as of June 1 there were over 1,200 chaplains with hundreds more being sought, all commissioned officers, while the Medical Corps had only 868 commissioned officers but had four rear admirals. As for additional cost entailed, this would be so small as not to be worth consideration, it is declared.

In a letter to Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, co-sponsor of the bill with Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont, James V. Forrestall, Undersecretary of the Navy, opposed the proposed increased status of the chaplain's office saying the Navy considers the "rank, pay and allowances now enjoyed . . . adequate."

Big Jump in Crude Rubber Imports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13—Imports of natural crude rubber into the United States from Central and South America during the first nine months of 1943 showed an increase of 145 per cent over imports during the corresponding period of 1942, according to figures released by Rubber Director Bradley Dewey.

Figures released by Director Dewey, which do not include production from Liberia nor the allocation—under international agreement—from British possessions, show these changes, in long tons:

	9 Mos. 1943	9 Mos. 1942	P.C. Inc.
Brazil, Bolivia and Peru	9,741.0	3,385.3	190
Mexican Guayule	5,903.1	3,668.8	61
Central America	1,903.0	789.4	1,036
Other America	2,332.8	788.5	230
Total American	19,569.9	7,972.4	145

Now It Can Be Told— Why Living Costs Vary

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt says ideas as to what constitutes the cost of living vary widely, depending on wives, stomachs, and places of abode.

He tossed out that observation at his press-radio conference Nov. 10, chuckled, and repeated it with evident relish.

That is why, he explained, he appointed a National War Labor Board Committee to investigate the cost of living.

Belgians Boost Resistance To German Draft

Deportation of labor to Reich stirs churchmen to condemn 'infamous' measures.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Resistance to the Nazis in Belgium is following the pattern of World War I when the Belgian Primate, Cardinal Mercier, played a vital role in opposing the occupying forces.

The vigor of the present opposition of the Roman Catholic churchmen to the German invaders reached a new high when mass-deportation of Belgian labor to Germany was introduced. In a pastoral letter, read from the pulpits of all Belgian Churches, the Belgian bishops declared that the "measures of requisition of manpower were completely unjustifiable and contrary to natural and to international law and to Christian morals as well."

They condemned the "infamous and barbaric measures" and declared that to collaborate in the execution of the German labor draft was "unlawful in conscience."

This message was signed by Joseph-Ernest, Cardinal von Roey, Archbishop of Mechlin, the present Primate. His supporters and co-signatories were Louis Joseph, Bishop of Liège; Honoré, Bishop of Ghent; Henri, Bishop of Brugge; Louis, Bishop of Tournai, and André Marie, Bishop of Namur.

The Roman Catholic Church has broken sharply with the Rexist movement or Walloon Fascists. The Rexist chief, Léon Degrelle, was a Catholic Youth leader who revolted against Catholic political leaders. For a time, he continued to appeal directly to Roman Catholics but when he and his followers openly turned Fascist, the heirarchy withdrew its support and the Belgian clergy began to preach against the Rexists.

Relations Severed

Recently relations between Mr. Degrelle and the Roman Catholics were definitely severed.

Mr. Degrelle who is "fighting" with the Germans on the Russian front and has become a German Lieutenant entered the Bouillon Church in uniform. In conformity with the decision of the Belgian Bishops, the Dean refused to administer Communion to Mr. Degrelle while he was wearing the uniform. Mr. Degrelle then attacked the Dean, removed him from the church, and had him confined. As the result, Mr. Degrelle was excommunicated by the Bishop of Namur, the decree being read from the pulpits of the Namur Cathedral, and other churches of the Namur dioceses.

For some time the Germans had attempted to win this support, or at least to mainain the neutrality of the Belgian churches. But when it became clear that this had failed, the Nazis began to accuse the clergy of "helping Germany's enemies."

Blame Put on Priests

The Nazi-controlled Belgian press declares that Allied war news is spread by the priests, that churches are transformed into political meeting places, and that the clergy advises the population to resist German draft and requisition orders.

Victor Matthys, one of the Rexist leaders, complained bitterly that "Although 70 of our Rexist comrades and dozens of Flemish Nazis have been murdered by the Belgian "underground." no religious or other authority has properly condemned these crimes." The Church, moreover, is accused of giving safe refuge in the monastries to evaders of the German labor draft.

Cardinal von Roey's recent pastoral letter which dealt with Belgian "underground" fight left no doubt where the sympathies of the Belgian churchmen lie. The letter actually attempts to dissuade the population from using methods of violence against the occupation authorities but only "in view of the possible consequences of such acts.

The Gestapo has arrested numerous priests and interned them in concentration camps. Several have been executed by the Nazis.

Polish Parties Sign Pacts On Postwar Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 13—Four leading Polish political parties have signed an agreement upon their nation's postwar aims, according to word received by the Polish Telegraph Agency here.

The conference at which the program was drawn up was held at a secret meeting place within Poland. Participating were the Polish Peasant, Socialist, National, and Christian Democratic-Labor Parties.

Stressing support of the Government, which is represented in the councils of the Polish underground, the agreement establishes unity between the parties "until the proper constitutional legislative body be restored by democratic elections."

The program outlines reconstruction of Poland on the following principles:

1. Full political freedom based on equality of rights and obligations.

2. Human labor to be recognized as the most valuable element on which the country's economic development and prosperity are to be founded.

3. Immediate introduction of agrarian reforms, assuring such distribution of land as would secure a maximum number of sound one-family farms which would guarantee the food supply of the whole nation.

4. Making use within the framework of planned economy of the services of co-operatives and other self-governing bodies in production and distribution, especially of food.

5. Elimination of unemployment in town and country on the principle of providing employment for everybody.

In foreign policy, the goal of the parties is declared to be "co-operation with the Allies on an equal basis, with distinct emphasis on independence in matters concerning Poland, its sovereign rights, and the integrity of its territory." The declaration calls for western and northern frontiers which would guarantee Poland a wide access to the sea and keep its eastern frontier inviolate. The conference upheld the aim of a federation of states, with a Polish-Czechoslovakian union as the nucleus.

The agreement provides that the existing Polish government of national unity shall not be changed without consent of the four parties.

Poland Renews Plea For States Federation

London, Nov. 13

By the Associated Press

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Deputy Prime Minister of the Polish Government in exile, has reaffirmed his Government's desire to collaborate with Russia but at the same time renewed its proposal of a postwar federation of European states which the Russians have opposed.

In a speech commemorating the 25th anniversary of Poland's independence, he emphasized "the necessity for protecting Europe from Germany's economic hegemony because it would lead inevitably to her political domination."

Referring to Russia, he said the Poles are with "all United Nations which reciprocally desire our friendly close co-operation," and added: "We wish to believe they will include, too, our eastern neighbors."

WPB Releases Steel For Clothes Hooks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—In a move to enable manufacturers gradually to resume output of civilian consumer goods, the War Production Board Nov. 9 removed all restrictions on the use of steel in the production of hooks and eyes and snap fasteners made in any part of the country other than in labor market areas 1 and 2 where the manpower situation is critical.

At the same time WPB amended its order on the manufacture of slide fasteners, which were restricted to 27 inches in length for civilian use, to allow steel acquired upon written authorization to be used to manufacture any kind of slide fasteners.

Manufacture of buckles for shoes and clothing and of closed type steel buttons for use on coated fabric garments also is permitted under the Nov. 9 order.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 796,367
1943 volume to date 250,546,491
1942 volume to date 99,150,279

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	48.1	Prev day	48.2
Month ago	50.3	Year ago	48.4
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.15p)	1	9½	5½	5½	
Acme Steel (3)	2	53¾	53	53¾	+1¾
Addressog-Mult 1	1	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	2	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
Alaska Juneau	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Alb&Sus 7.45q †	30	110	109¾	110	
Allegheny Corp	8	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Allegh pf $30 ww	4	23	22¾	22¾	
Allegheny pr pf	1	36	36	36	— ½
Alleg Lud Stl 2q	9	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	146	146	146	— ½
Allied Mills (1q)	12	30¼	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
Allied Strs .60	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼q	12	54⅜	53¼	53¾	— ⅜
Alpha P Corp 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ¼
Am Airlines 1¼a	1	61	60¼	60⅜	—1
Am Bank N pf 3 †	40	60	60	60	
Am Cable & Rad	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Can (3)	1	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅛
Am Can pf (7) †	10	176¾	176¾	176¾	+ ¾
Am Car & Fdy 4q	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 12½pq	1	64	64	64	
Am Ch&Cable (2)	1	22	22	22	
Am Distilleries	81	78½	72	74¼	—7¼
Am Export L 1½pq	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Am & For Power	78	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am FP 5?pf .5.07x	2	71	71	71	—1
Am & FP 2 pf	79	15¼	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
Am-Haw 55 2½q	1	31½	31½	31½	
Am Ice	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Am Internat 1½q	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Locomotive	5	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	2	73	73	73	+ ½
Am M & Fdy .60q	11	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am Ma & Met 1½q	4	8	8	8	
Am Metal (1)	1	23½	23¼	23½	
Am Metal pf 6 †	10	125	125	125	
Am News 1.80 †	30	54⅛	54	54	
Am Pow & Light	37	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
Am P & L 56 pf	2	41½	41	41	— ½
Am P & Lt $5 pf	8	38⅜	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅞
Am Rad&St (.40)	12	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	
Am Rail Mill (1q)	3	12½	12¼	12¼	
Am R M pf4½q †	160	63½	62¼	62½	
Am Seating 1.20q	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
Am Ship Bld 3q †	50	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
Am Smelt&R (2)	6	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	
Am Smelt pf 7 †	140	149½	149¼	149½	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	2	23⅛	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅜
Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	154	153⅜	153⅜	— ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	4200	56	56	56	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	4	56⅜	56⅛	56½	— ½
Am Tob pf (6) †	70	140	140	140	—1
Am Type Fdrs ½pq	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Am Viscose (2)	2	42	42	42	
Am Water Works	7	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop1¼pq	6	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	
Armour III	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
Arm III pr pf 2½ak	2	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
Artloom Corp (.40)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds (1)	1	12	12	12	— ¼
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	10	91¾	91¾	91¾	+1¾
Associates Inv 1½	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ½
Assoc Inv pf5 †	10	107	107	107	
Atch T & SF (6)	4	52¼	51½	51¾	
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	84½	84	84	— ⅜
Atl Coast L 1½a	1	26	26	26	— ¼
Atl G&W Ind (3q)	2	32	31	31	
Atl Refining (1q)	8	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¾
Aviation Co (.10q)	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Baldwin Loco ct ¾q	17	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ¾
Balt & Ohio	15	5¾	5	5	
Balt & Ohio pf	5	8¾	8⅜	8¾	
Bang&A pf6¼ak †	10	59	59	59	+1
Barber Asphalt	2	21½	21½	21½	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	10	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅜
Bath Iron Wks 3q	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.85q	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2½q	5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
Benef In L (.90q)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Ben Frocks (.80q)	12	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Beth Steel (6)	6	56⅜	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116½	116¼	116¼	
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1½pq	2	24¼	24	24¼	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .40q	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Boeing Airpl (2q)	11	13½	13¼	13¼	
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	43	43	43	
Bon Ami A 4 †	20	68	68	68	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ¾aq	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Barton & Maine	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	1	44½	44½	44¼	— ¼
Bristol Myers 1.90q	2	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bucyrus-Erie ⅜q	4	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	15	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Budd Wheel (1¼q)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Buffalo Forge (2q)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Bullard Co (1½q)	1	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20e	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Bush T B pf 3k †	32	40	40	40	—1
Butte Cop&Z 1½x	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byron Jackson 1¼aq	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
Calif Pack (1½a)	5	25	24½	25	+ ½
Callahan Zinc Lead	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet Hec .65q	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy 4aq	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Can Dry G Ale .70q	4	23½	23⅛	23⅜	
Canadian Pacific	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	41	41	41	— ½
Capitol Adm A	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl 2½q	1	28	28	28	
Caro C & O (5) †	60	95¾	95½	95¾	+ ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	*2	43	43	43	—1½
Celanese Corp1½pq	4	31½	31½	31½	+ ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	116	116	116	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	10	123	123	123	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp 1½	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	20	18	18	18	— ⅛
Cent Foundry .10a	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent I L pf 4½ †	10	110	110	110	— ¼
Century Rib M	1	7	7	7	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Cert-teed 6 pf †	10	58	58	58	
Chester Csb	1	25	24	24	— ⅜
Ches & Ohio (3)	4	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	
Chi & E Ill	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Chi&E Ill A 2.50q	8	11	10¾	10¾	— ½
Chi Grt West	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Chrysler Corp (3)	6	74½	74⅜	74⅜	— ⅜
City Invest †	50	52	51¾	52	+ ½
CityI&F pf 6½k †	10	104	104	104	+ ¼
City Stores	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Cleve G B pf 5 †	10	106	106	106	
Climax Mol 1.20a	1	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
Clark Eq 2½aq	2	34	34	34	+ ¼
Cluett Peab 1½a	1	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓a	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Col & South †	240	11	10½	10½	
Col & Sou 1pf †	50	12¾	12½	12½	
Col Br'cast A 1.80q	2	24½	24¼	24¼	
Colum G&E .10a	18	4	3⅞	4	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	6	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ½
Comi Solvents .30q	3	13¼	13	13	— ¼
Commwlth & Sou†	23	¾	½	¾	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf 4½ak	15	75½	75	75¼	+ ¼
Commwlth Ed 1.40	6	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (1¼q)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	
Con C pr pf 6½ †	30	105½	105	105½	+ ½
Cons Copper .10q	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	7	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	5	2½	2½	2½	
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Con Nat Gas w d	3	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½pq	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼k	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	4	13	13	13	
Container Cp 1½aq	1	19½	19½	19½	
Cont Can (4aq)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Cont Motors .45q	12	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Steel (4aq)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Cont Oil Del (1)	3	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅜
Corn Exch 2.40 †	20	44	44	44	— ⅛
Coty Inc (.15p)	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Coty International	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Crane Co (1a)	6	19¼	19	19⅛	
Crane Co pf 5 †	1	104¼	104	104	
Cream of Wh 1½a	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ¼aq	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Crown Cork (¾aq)	1	28	28	28	— ¼
Crucible Stl (2a)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
Cuba RR pf †	50	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Cuban-AmSug 40a	3	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
Cub-A S cv pf 5½k	1	102	102	102	+4½
Cudahy Packing	2	22	22	22	
Curtis Publishing	3	5¾	5	5	
Curt Pub pr pf 3	2	41½	40¾	40¾	— ⅞
Curtis-Wright 1c	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wr A (2)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Cutler-Hammer 4aq	1	20	20	20	
Davega Stores .30q	5	7	7	7	Nov 4
Dresser Chem (1e)	5	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
Dayt P&Lpf4½k †	10	111	112	111	—1
Deere & Co 2q	6	35¼	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
De & Hudson	2	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Dr Lack & West	8	5¾	5½	5½	

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Detroit Ed 1.20	3	20½	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
Devoe & Ray (1a)	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S id 2.22	8	30	29	29⅛	—1⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5q	2	497⅛	493¼	497⅛	+ ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	5	125⅝	125½	125½	— ⅛
Dunhill Int	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (3q)	3	139½	139½	139½	— ½
DupLight 1pf5 †	10	119¼	119¼	119¼	— ⅜
Eastern Air L	1	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 1½q	2	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
Elec Boat 1¼aq	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	2	3¾	3½	3¾	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	2	74	74	74	—1⅜
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	4	77	76¾	76⅞	— ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	4	38⅛	38	38	— ½
El Paso N G 2.40	2	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Endicott-J pf 5 †	130	107½	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	30	68½	68½	68½	+1¼
EnPS$5½pf5½ †	2	89¾	88½	68½	+ ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6 †	20	94	94	94	—1
Erie RR (1q)	2	10⅜	10¼	1.⅜	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (1q)	12	10½	10	10	— ¼
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	47	46½	46½	— ⅜
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Fed M Truck .30q	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Fed D S pf 4¼ †	30	95	95	95	+ ½
Ferro Enam (½qg)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R 1½	4	37	37	37	
FirestoneS&Sl pf †	10	45	45	45	— ½
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Fost Wh pf 1¾ †	20	19½	19½	19½	— ½
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
Gabriel Co (.20q)	1	2½	2½	2½	
Gamewell Co 2 †	10	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .45q	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Gen Am Inv .40a	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	40	40	40	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .60	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	4	4	3⅞	4	
Gen Cable A	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ½
Gen Cab pf 7k †	10	83½	83½	83½	+ ¼
Gen Elec(1.40)	20	35½	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
Gen Foods (1.60)	5	40	39¾	40	
Gen Fds pf4½ †	10	116	116	116	
Gen G & El A	20	2¾	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Motors (2)	19	49½	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	127	126½	126½	— ¼
Gen Out Advert	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	3	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq ¾aq	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30a	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Gen P Ink pf 6 †	50	112	112	112	+2
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Real&Util	3	1⅜	1	1	
Gen Refract .90g	1	18	18	18	
Gen Shoe (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Gen Stl C pf 6k †	40	80	79¾	79¾	— ¼
Gen Tire & R (1g)	1	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼aq	2	7	7	7	
Gimbel Bros .45g	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
Glidden Co (1.20g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Gold&Stock T 2 †	40	83½	83	83	—1
Goodrich (BF) 1g	9	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
Goodyear T&R (2)	4	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2a	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	6	24⅜	24½	24⅜	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	2	24	24	24	+ ½
Green (H L) (2a)	3	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Greyhound Corp 1a	2	17¾	17½	17¾	
Grum Airc En 1g	2	11	11	11	+1
Guantan Sugar	4	3¾	3½	3½	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
GulfMob&O pf2½g	2	31	31	31	+1
Gulf Oil (1a)	5	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	+ ⅜
Hayes Indust .15g	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Hayes Mfg	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Hazel-At'sGl 5 †	40	101¾	101¼	101¾	— ⅛
Hercules Motors 1	2	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅜
Hercules Pow 1½pq	2	79¼	79¼	79¼	+1
Hires (CE) 1.20a	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Holland Furn (2)	1	37	37	37	— ¼
Houd-Hersey B¾aq	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Household Fin (4)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	Nov12
Household pf 5 †	10	110	110	110	
Houston L&P 3.60	3	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	— ½
Houston Oil	7	6½	6½	6½	
Howe Sound (3)	2	32½	32	32	—1
Hudson Bay (h2)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Hudson & Man pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Hudson Motor 20g	6	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) †	14	43½	43	43	— ¾
Inger-Rand (6)	2	89¾	89	89	
Inland Steel 4½g	1	70½	70½	70½	
Inspirat Cop ¾aq	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	30	30	30	—1
Interlake Iron ½aq	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Int Harvester (2)	4	67¼	67	67	
Int Harv pf (7) †	40	170	169	169	—1
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Int Mines&Ch ½aq	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	10	27½	26¾	27½	+ ¼
Int Paper	18	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	2	64	64	64	+ ¼
Int Tel & Tel	231	11⅞	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl 2	9	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl prA 5	1	55	55	55	
Jones&L Stl prB5	1	66	66	66	
Johns-Man pf 7 †	20	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ¾
Kaufmann pf 5 †	10	103½	103½	103½	— ½
Kendall Co pf 6a †	10	110½	110½	110½	—1½
Kennecott Cp 1¾aq	8	30¾	30¼	30¾	
Kinney (GR) Co	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Kresge (SS) 1.20g	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
Kroger Grocery (2)	3	32½	32	32	
Laclede Gas †	30	11½	11½	11½	
Laclede Gas pf †	60	63½	63	63	+ ½
Lambert Co (1½a)	1	25	25	25	
Lee Rub & T 2¼aq	1	36	36	36	—1
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	14	14	14	
Lehigh Val RR	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a	5	28½	28¼	28¼	
Lib-O-F Glass ¼aq	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
Libby McN&L .45q	10	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Liggett&M pf7 †	10	177	177	177	—1½
Liggett&My B 3a	14	65½	65	65½	+ ½
Lockheed Aircl¼aq	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
Lone's Inc (2a)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	
Lone Star Gas (3)	2	44	43¾	44	+ ¼
Long-Bell Lbr A	8	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Loose-Wil Bisc 1a	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅜
Lorillard P ¾aq	5	16¾	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Louisv & Nash 5g	1	87⅞	68⅞	68⅞	+1⅛
Mad Sq Gar (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Magma Copper 1a	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Maracaibo Oil .05g	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Mar Midland 1.60a	22	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
MarkSt&Sy pr pf †	50	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Martin (GL) 1½aq	4	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
Martin-Parry	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Masonite Corp 1a	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Master El 1.05g	1	25	25	25	
Mathieson Alk ¾aq	5	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
May Dept Strs (3)	*1	53¾	53¾	53¾	—1
Maytag Co	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
McKay Co 1pf 6 †	110	107	107	107	—1½
McCrory S pf ww 5	1	113	113	113	— ½
McIntyre P h2.22a	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¾
Mengel Co (¼aq)	8	7½	7⅜	7½	
Miami Copper ½aq	6	6	6¼	6	— ⅛
Mid-Cont P 1.40g	5	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
Midland St P 1½aq	1	25½	25⅞	25⅞	
Minn-Moline	3	5¾	5½	5¾	— ⅛
Mission Corp (1½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	23	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Monsanto Ch 2¼aq	2	78½	78⅜	78½	— ⅛
Montgom Ward (2)	3	42¾	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
Morris & Essex †	1160	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
Motor Products 1g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Motor Wheel .90g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
MuellerBrass 1.20g	2	26	25½	26	
Mulliss Mfg B	8	3¼	3¼	3½	— ⅛
Murphy (GC) (3)	4	75	74¾	74¾	—1¼
Murray Corp ¼aq	8	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Nash-Kelvin (¾aq)	30	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Nash Ch&StL 3q †	*40	30	30	30	
Nat Acme (2)	1	14	14	14	
Nat Biscuit 1.20	5	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Nat Can	9	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
Nat Cash Reg (1)	2	25¾	25¼	25½	— ⅛
Nat Container (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Nat Cylinder G .80	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
NatDairyProd .65g	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Nat Dept Strs (½g)	6	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Nat Distillers (2)	7	31	30¾	31	— ⅛
Nat Gypsum ¼aq	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Nat Lead (½)	16	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
Nat Lead prB6 †	50	145½	145	145½	+ ½
NatMal&SciC ¾aq	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Nat Pow & Lt	4	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Nat Supply	1	11	11	11	
Nat $5¼pf5½ †	40	74¾	74½	74¾	— ¼
Nat Sup $2pf 1a	1	26	26	26	
Nat Tea	2	4½	4½	4½	
Natomas Co (¼ag)	1	8¾	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Nehi Corp ½	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Nat'l&Westn 10 †	40	182¾	1.2½	182¾	
Neisner Bros 1.20	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Newport Indust .80	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
Newpt N Ship (2)	6	13¾	13⅜	13¾	
NewptNews Sh pf 5	2	95	95	95	+ ⅜
NY Cent RR 2½g	17	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
NY Ch&StL		17⅜	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
NY Ch&StL pf	2	55⅞	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
NYC Omnibus2½g	3	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
NY & Harlem 5 †	20	129	129	129	— ½
NY Lack & W †	80	49	48½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Farm Machine Goals for '44 Seen Assured

WASHINGTON (AP)—Assurance that farm machinery goals for 1944 will be met was given by a high War Production Board official.

Simultaneously, he reported that truck and trailer production would get "top priority" on manpower, as part of a broad, four agency program to ease the shortage of domestic motor transport equipment.

See Objectives Met

The truck program, rated with farm machinery in the forefront of present production bottlenecks, is expected to be disclosed shortly.

Manufacturers of farm machinery, meeting with WPB officials last week, individually gave assurance that their production objectives would be met, the WPB source said. He expressed confidence they would come with "two per cent or so either way," of hitting the production target.

The industry now is behind schedule. President Roosevelt recently stated that some manufacturers apparently were reluctant to go back to producing farm machinery because there was more money in munitions contracts.

The 1944 program authorizes production at 80 per cent of 1940's high rate.

Lack of man power in the subcontracting plants which produce bearings, steel forgings and other parts is the major cause of both the domestic truck and farm machinery shortages, WPB officials said.

Civilians Get Only 100 Trucks

Both civilian programs must compete for the limited output of parts against the Army's sharply expanded truck program, the Navy's big output of landing craft, and other military needs.

So far military orders have had precedence and as a result, only about 100 heavy trucks for domestic use were produced this year, although 7500 were authorized.

WPB has authorized production of about 47,000 new heavy and medium trucks and trailers in the first half of 1944, but chief of Office of Defense Transportation, Joseph B. Eastman, stated that no substantial production of new trucks can be expected for the next six months.

About 9,000 over-age trucks soon will be released by the Army for civilian use. It was learned also salvage officers in each Army post have been authorized to dispose of all obsolete vehicles, mostly light and medium models, in their own communities.

Bill by Ball Would Halve Newspaper War Bond 'Ads'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Joseph Ball (R) of Minnesota has offered in the Senate an amendment to cut in half the proposed authorization of at least $25,000,000 but not more than $30,000,000 a year for paid Government war bond advertising in newspapers.

In addition to reducing these figures to $12,500,000 and $15,000,000, the amendment would provide that the entire sum be spent in newspapers published in communities under 10,000 population.

As recommended by the Banking Committee, the pending bill stipulates that half the sum be spent for advertising in newspapers published in cities under 10,000 and half in those published in communities over 10,000.

During the hearings, Senator Ball said he thought the advertising should be concentrated in the smaller newspapers, because Treasury figures showed bond purchases were proportionately less in rural areas than in metropolitan districts.

But . . . What About Your Sales Tomorrow?

There is ample evidence that I have produced advertising results for a wide variety of products, often with very limited appropriations. I am now seeking a connection with a well-ballasted New England Manufacturer widely awake to the fact that there is no time to be lost in postwar planning. The job I want is and will continue to be challenging. May I send you a down-to-earth outline of my experience. Box C-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15, Mass.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

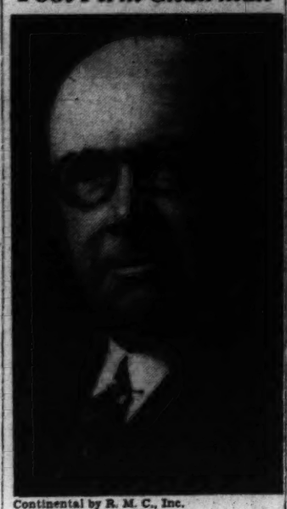
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Flint Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 17
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10

Tool Firm Chairman



Continental by R. M. C., Inc.

Clayton R. Burt

Formerly president and general manager of Niles-Bement-Pond Co., elected chairman of the board of directors. Charles W. Deeds, formerly head of Chandler-Evans Corp., recently acquired by Niles, was named president and general manager to succeed Mr. Burt.

WPB Seeks 15 P. C. Print Paper Cut For Book Publishers

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 15 per cent additional cut in the supply of print paper for book publishers has been recommended for 1944, the War Production Board reported.

The cut would be based on 1942 consumption. Since publishers already are operating under a 10 per cent curtailment, the newly recommended slash would bring total reduction in 1944 to 25 per cent of the publishers' 1942 usage.

WPB said nevt year's books might weigh less but "there is no indication that less reading material will be available." The use of thinner paper, more type on each page, and narrower margins are expected to help offset the curtailment.

The recommendation was made by the book publishing and manufacturing industry advisory committee on Nov. 8, WPB disclosed. It was expected the recommendation would be adopted formally by WPB and incorporated in the order governing book publishers before the end of the year.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 13 (AP)—Four members of the House special committee on newsprint conferred with New Orleans publishers today.

Acting Chairman Lindley Beckworth (D) of Texas and Reps. Oren Harris (D) of Arkansas, Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana, who authored the resolution creating the committee, and Pehr G. Holmes (R) of Massachusetts, arrived here yesterday after visiting the Southland Paper Company's newsprint plant at Lufkin, Texas.

Accompanying them were George C. Biggers, president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association and general manager of the Atlanta Journal, and Committee Clerk Elton J. Layton of Washington.

Mr. Halleck said the committee felt its efforts in "battling the war manpower commission" to get more wood cutters and keep up the flow of pulpwood to paper plants had been beneficial in reducing the recent prospective 40 per cent in newsprint to two 5 per cent cuts.

NEW YORK (AP)—The News Print Service Bureau reported North American production of newsprint paper in October amounted to 347,229 tons against 377,594 in the like 1942 month.

Canadian production was 259,336 tons. Canadian shipments were 261,594 tons, U. S. mills made 63,470 tons and shipped 63,209, Newfoundland accounting for the balance.

Production in Canada for the first 10 months was down 7.6 per cent from 1942, the bureau said, while U. S. output was down 15.8 per cent and Newfoundland off 21.4 per cent for a total decrease of 382,544 tons.

Mill stocks of newsprint in Canada at the end of the month were 61,133 tons and at U. S. mills, 14,808 tons, the total of 75,941 comparing with 77,938 a month earlier and 106,575 a year earlier.

Eastman Kodak Workers To Get 32nd Wage Bonus

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Directors of Eastman Kodak Co. have approved payment of its 32nd wage-dividend to employees and declared quarterly dividends of $1.25 per share on the common stock and $1.50 on the preferred.

The stock dividends, similar to disbursements in the preceding quarter, are payable Jan. 3 to holders of record Dec. 4.

The wage bonus which, under the company's fixed formula, rises and falls with dividends declared for stockholders, totals an estimated $2,476,403 and will be paid on an unannounced date in March. In 1942 a total of 34,265 employees received $2,406,455.

Since inauguration of the wage bonus plan in 1912, more than $56,500,000 has been paid employees. The rate, one-fourth per cent less than in 1942, is three-fourths per cent of $7.50 per $1,000 of individual wages received during the last five years.

U. S. Income In September At New Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—Americans grossed a record $12,545,000,000 in income during September, the Commerce Department reported last night, adding that despite higher tax payments they still have more money to spend than ever and are spending it at the unprecedented rate of over $91,000,000,000 a year.

The Department's estimate of September income payments to individuals was 20 per cent above the $10,450,000,000 figure for the same month a year ago, 7 per cent higher than August's $11,677,000,000 total and $383,000,000 above the previous peak attained in June. For the first nine months of the year such payments aggregated $103,088,000,000, compared with $82,355,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1942.

After adjustment for seasonal variation, income payments during the quarter ending with September were at a record annual rate of $144,300,000,000, the Department said, adding that the actual total for the year probably would be $142,000,000,000. The 1942 figure was $114,039,000,000.

With the pay-as-you-go income tax Act in operation throughout the third quarter, the Department provided this comparative table to show the changing disposition of income payments during each quarter of 1943. The figures are in billions of dollars at annual rates adjusted for seasonal variations:

	First quar.	Second quar.	Third quar.
Income payments	$134.7	$140.5	$144.3
Personal taxes	14.6	14.7	18.0
Disposal income (after taxes)	120.1	125.8	126.3
Consumer expenditures	90.3	89.4	91.2
Net savings of individuals	29.8	36.4	35.1

The department said the August to September increase in income payments was due mainly to seasonal influences, including the usual rise in farm income and dividend and interest payments. After allowing for such influences, the department's index rose only two-tenths of a point to 215.7 per cent of the 1935-39 average.

The small increase resulted from a sharp decline in farmers' net income on a seasonally adjusted basis, virtually offsetting gains in most other income components. The department said the decline reflected a 9 per cent drop in the Agriculture Department's seasonally adjusted index of cash income from marketing of crops and livestock.

Commodity Prices Show 0.1 P. C. Rise In Nov. 6 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Higher prices for agricultural products, particularly fresh milk, onions, potatoes and apples, brought index of commodity prices in primary markets tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics up 0.1 per cent during the first week of November. At 102.9 per cent of the 1926 average the all-commodity index is slightly above the early October level.

Led by advances of 1.7 per cent for dairy products and fruits and vegeables, average prices for foods in primary markets rose 0.7 per cent during the week.

Sharp increases were reported in prices for fresh milk in the Chicago and New York markets, for apples and potatoes in several markets, for onions, and for eggs.

(1926=100)	Nov. 6 1943	Oct 30 1943	P.C. Changes to Nov. 6, '43 from Oct. 30 1943	Nov. 7 1942
Commodity grps				
All commodities	*102.9	*102.8	+0.1	+ 3.2
Farm products	122.8	122.2	+0.5	+11.8
Foods	105.7	105.0	+0.7	+ 2.7
Hides & leather	118.4	118.4		
Textile products	97.2	97.2		+ 0.6
Fuel & light mtls	81.6	81.6		+ 2.5
Metal & products	*103.8	*103.8		— 0.1
Bldg materials	113.0	112.8	+0.2	+ 2.5
Chem & allied	100.4	100.4		+ 4.4
Housefurnish'gs	104.2	104.2		+ 0.1
Misc commod	92.9	92.9		+ 4.7
Raw materials	112.1	111.8	+0.3	+ 8.6
Semimnfd atcls	92.9	92.8	+0.1	+ 0.4
Manufact prods	*100.3	*100.3		+ 1.0
Com other than farm products	*98.6	*98.6		+ 1.1
Com other than farm and foods	*97.5	*97.5		+ 1.9

*Preliminary

N. Y. S. E. Bond Values Increase $11 Billion

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase of more than $11,000,000,000 in the par value of U. S. Government bonds traded on the New York Stock Exchange in October, primarily as a result of the Third War Loan drive, was disclosed by the exchange in its monthly report on bond activity.

In round figures, the par value of government obligations traded on the big board amounted to $74,000,000,000 on Oct. 30, compared with $63,000,000,000 a month earlier.

There were 1,108 bonds of all descriptions listed on the exchange at the end of October with a par value of $91,003,711,823 and a market value of $90,501,768,934. The average price was 99.45 per $100 bond.

At the end of September there were the same number of issues listed with a par value of $80,655,889,046, a market value of $80,149,558,292 and an average price of 99.37.

Norfolk Southern Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Norfolk Southern Railway Co. declared a dividend of $2, payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Nov. 26. The action represented the first dividend of the reorganized lines. Its predecessor, Norfolk Southern Railroad Co., had paid no dividends since 1929.

Way Clearing to Solve Problem Of War Contract Cancellations

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Because the subject of termination of war contracts appears decidedly technical to the average reader, he is likely to pass over its discussion with a cursory glance and relegate it to the "so what!" category. But it is a matter that concerns the livelihood of millions of war workers, to say nothing of the vital interest it holds for thousands of companies engaged in supplying the sinews of war.

Evidence of the magnitude of the problem is the estimate of $75 billion as the total of war material involved in the more than 100,000 big prime contracts and some 1,000,000 sub-contracts. Since public thinking tends to the belief that the war is nearing a climax and possibly a sudden finish, interest is bound to be heightened as to how these contracts are to be terminated, and in the likely effect on the contractors.

The disposition on the part of Federal departments which have made contracts with industry is toward a fairly liberal policy in dealing with cancellations. But since there has been diverse methods of handling war business negotated by the Army, Navy and Maritime departments, some confusion has been inevitable. This has been accentuated by demands by Lindsay Warren, comptroller general that the General Accounting Office should be allowed to audit and review contractors' claims before final approval.

The Place of Auditing

The theory of Mr. Warren is that the Army procurement agency, for instance, has been too liberal in its allowances to the detriment of the government, citing numerous instances of what he termed improper payment. Robert Patterson, Undersecretary of War, promptly denied irregularity, waste or undue liberality and declared that 99.95 per cent of the vouchers submitted by the War Department had the General Accounting Office's approval. He also declared that the few cases involving erroneous payment were not a drop in the bucket compared to the 30,000,000 procurement vouchers submitted.

The Undersecretary asserted that the most vital element in the question of contract settlement was promptness, and that quick payment uninhibited by red tape was desirable. Mr. Patterson must be adjudged to be as solicitous of the government's prime interest as the comptroller general. There must be protection of the people (i. e., the government) against fraud, but speed is the heart of the matter. Huge amounts of money frozen in inventory or owing to industry must not be tied up indefinitely awaiting leisurely accounting procedure.

It is understandable that the head of the accounting office as the "watchdog of the Treasury" should be zealous in finding error or in preventing chiseling. But if the accounting office were to have the power of review over war contracts, it would spell trouble and loss for many companies with small working capital and funds tied up in uncompleted war contracts.

The American Institute of Accountants does not think the General Accounting Office should have this power and declares, moreover, that it couldn't exercise it adequately if it did have the power. It says that the office is already far behind on the auditing of contracts, the backlog of unaudited vouchers on Feb. 28, 1943, standing at 14,956,072. The Journal of Accountancy said in its November issue that to accede to Mr. Warren's request would "make the General Accounting Office the most disastrous bottleneck in history."

Needs Policy-Making Board

Opinion in industry seems to be for a general policy-making board which would determine a unified policy for war contract termination, with payment by Federal agencies under such rules to be final, subject, however, to investigation by the Comptroller General of any imputed fraud. Such an arrangement would now seem to be likely, since Bernard M. Baruch, as head of a unit within the Office of War Mobilization, is meeting with procurement agencies' officials to formulate postwar adjustment policies, including those relating to contract termination.

Industry also desires that concerns which believe they have just claims against the Government should have available clearly outlined avenues to the courts for final handling of disputes. The need for such legal machinery was made evident by the experience of the First World War when it took up to two years to settle cases in the Court of Claims.

A further recommendation by business, as represented by the Committee for Economic Development, is that every contractor and sub-contractor be given the right to obtain mandatory loans from the Government, following partial and permissive payments on any contract. In this manner, permissive payments safeguard the interest of the Government, and mandatory loans protect concerns by making available needed working capital.

Speedy Payment Seen Vital

Speedy payment is, naturally, more vital to small business than to the larger, well-heeled companies. Sub-contractors need cash quickly when contracts are cancelled. Congress appears aware of this situation, in view of the Senate bill which provides for mandatory payment within 30 days of 75 per cent of the amount certified by the contractor as due him on a terminated contract. Thus the Congressional attitude seems to coincide more or less with that of the War Department; namely, that expeditious payment is more important and would create greater economic benefit than a meticulous audit which might prevent a minor Treasury loss.

The big peril to the solvency of many companies is inventories consisting of partially finished goods or of raw materials. These are presumably of no value to the company nor can they be sold to the public or to other manufacturers except under unusual circumstances. Industry asserts that the Government should step in immediately and take such items off the manufacturers hands in toto. The Federal money for such inventory would enable the manufacturer to convert back to peace.

Progress is being made in various sectors toward preparing for converting back to a peace basis, more especially on renegotiation. The matter of the disposal of government-owned plants and machinery is, however, an extremely difficult problem, and may complicate reconversion. The hearings on contract termination before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs last month bid fair to result in early legislation that should allay the fears of industry that it will be left holding goods of doubtful value and lacking in cash to resume normal operations. Even the Attorney General of the United States has proposed loans for reconversion for an enterprise "seriously embarrassed by the war." The trend on all sides is evidently toward cooperation. It augurs well for meeting the industrial problem of V-Day.

Sloan Sees 50 P. C. Auto Output Rise

CLEVELAND (AP)—A 50 per cent increase in post-war production of automobiles is predicted by Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation.

Mr. Sloan said in an address here he expected 6,000,000 to 6,500,000 cars would be made annually after the war, compared with the average of about 4,000,000 before Pearl Harbor.

Note: John Q. Citizen—Your Share Of Gross Public Debt $1,203.71

WASHINGTON (AP)—Your share of the public debt, as of Oct. 31, was $1,203.71.

That's $47.60 more than the per capita average a month ago, $517.35 more than a year ago and $953.53 higher than the peak World War I debt.

The Treasury's monthly debt memorandum appearing in the daily statement gave these comparative figures:

	Amount	Per capita	Computed Int. rate P.C.
World War I			
Prewar debt (March 31, 1917)	$ 1,383,044,348	$ 12.36	2.385
Highest war debt (Aug. 31, 1919)	26,596,701,648	256.18	4.198
Lowest postwar debt (Dec. 31, 1930)	16,026,087,087	139.66	3.750
World War II			
Prewar debt (Nov. 30, 1941)	55,039,819,926	413.32	2.429
Year ago (Oct. 31, 1942)	92,903,813,732	686.36	2.129
Last month (Sept. 30, 1943)	158,349,488,313	1,156.11	1.955
Present (Oct. 31, 1943)	165,046,620,657	1,203.71	1.940

Those figures include only the gross public debt and do not include guaranteed obligations of government agencies which stood at $4,118,922,385.45 Oct. 1, to make the total debt $169,165,552,043.23. There were no similar guaranteed obligations in World War I.

We regret to have to announce

the passing of our esteemed associate

EARLE JOSEPH CARLETON

which occured in Newtonville, Massachusetts

November 11, 1943

Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.

Wilson, Former G. E. Head, Due To Leave WPB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Major changes in the top command of the war production board were in view today, with Executive Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson returning to private industry and Chairman Donald M. Nelson resuming active control of both operations and policy.

Informed sources said, without official confirmation, that Mr. Nelson had finally accepted the resignation of his right-hand man. He yielded to the argument that Mr. Wilson, formerly president of General Electric Company, has whipped the major production problems—primarily those of aircraft—which brought him to Washington 14 months ago. Mr. Wilson is expected to leave about the first of the year.

Speculation whether Mr. Nelson, too, would resign was quieted by a reliable report that he has indicated willingness to stay at the production helm and also to do such planning for the demobilization of industry as may be assigned to him.

Mr. Nelson reportedly has visited the White House to ascertain the extent to which he will figure in plans for the postwar reconversion of industry, and some clarification is expected soon. The point has been in question since the rerent appointment of Bernard M. Baruch as director of the postwar adjustment unit of the Office of War Mobilization.

The convincing plea in the Wilson resignation was said to be that he is urgently needed by General Electric. The firm is one of the biggest producers of war goods, particularly in the tight field of Army and Navy electronics equipment.

Mr. Wilson is credited in WPB circles with having broken the bottlenecks hampering aircraft production and escort ships a year ago. Plane production soared to 8,362 last month, a rate of about 100,000 a year, and destroyer escorts late this summer hit a production pace highly satisfactory to the Navy.

Mr. Nelson, it is said, will reclaim for himself much of the authority he delegated to Mr. Wilson when he placed the latter "in charge of all WPB programs" last February.

More Beef Ordered Held for War Needs

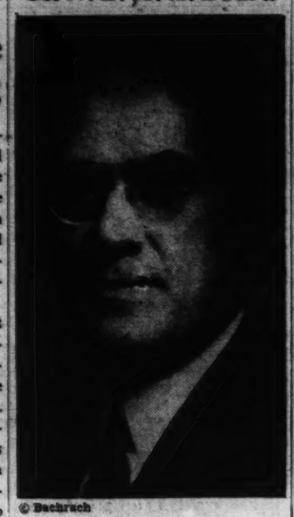
WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration (WFA) has ordered federally-inspected slaughterers to increase from 45 to 50 per cent the quantities of specified grades of beef that must be set aside for the armed services.

Affected are the utility, commercial, good and choice grades meeting Army specifications.

The WFA said the quantity which would be reserved under this order would represent between 25 and 28 per cent of the total estimated beef production. Unaffected is all beef that is slaughtered by non-federally inspected plants.

The purpose of the action, which became effective Nov. 8, is to maintain a current supply of meat for military and war services and to hold a reserve for the coming months of lighter slaughter, the WFA explained. Commencing this month and extending through next spring and summer, the marketing of cattle normally declines from the peak runs of late summer and fall.

On N. E. M. A. Board



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Clarence G. Stoll

President and director of the Western Electric Company, elected to the board of governors of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

Says Radio Stations Want Right to Read Speeches in Advance

WASHINGTON (AP)—The head of an association of lawyers practicing before the Federal Communications Commission asked that rules pertaining to political speeches over the air be so adjusted as to "take the broadcasters off the spot before the next political campaign."

Horace L. Lohner, Washington, D. C., president of the Federal Communications Commission Bar Association, told the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that radio stations should either be permitted to review speeches in advance to protect themselves from charges of libel or they should not be subject to damages arising from libelous statements that "might be made in the heat of a campaign."

He appeared in connection with proposed legislation to define FCC's authority over radio.

Stating he was speaking only for himself, Mr. Lohner said that unless some change is made in present regulations which prohibit a station from censoring political speeches "radio stations just won't handle" such speeches.

Speaking for the bar association, an organization of 230 lawyers whose principal interest, he said, is radio, telephone and telegraph practice, Herbert M. Bingham, of Washington, told the committee the group favored the Wheeler-White bill which is under consideration, especially a provision clarifying the rights of a radio station wishing to intervene in a case before the commission.

Tax Bill Debate To Start Nov. 22

WASHINGTON (AP)—House debate on the new $2,142,900,000 tax bill will begin Nov. 22 with proposed increases in liquor excises and postal rates likely to be the main target of Congressional criticism.

As Speaker Samuel Rayburn (D) of Texas set the date for the bill's first test on the floor, indications were that the legislation will be tossed to the Senate with little, if any, change. The second wartime revenue measure was approved Thursday night by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Dollar Stake Abroad Huge, Treasury Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ranging in individual amounts from $2 to $500,000,000 and from suits of clothing to entire woolen mills, America's dollar stake abroad is as widely held as it is diversified.

The Treasury reported this in releasing additional figures on its census of American-owned foreign property. Only 73,000 of the half-million returns expected to be filed by the December 1 deadline have been tabulated, but they've come from virtually every town and hamlet to trace the course of billions of dollars that have gone into more than 100 countries.

Although most of the reported investments are foreign dollar bonds, they include other forms of securities as well as such items as industrial plants, estates, paintings, statuary and even buried treasure.

Holdings in enemy and enemy-occupied lands are being tabulated and studied by military and occupation authorities. All are being noted for use by eventual peace and trade negotiators.

Without releasing totals, the Treasury said that 40 per cent of all investments reported to date are in Canadian stocks and bonds, with Germany ranking second in the amount of dollars involved. Although refugees, who also are required to file returns, account for a substantial part of the holdings in the Reich, large numbers of Americans—chiefly in mid-western States—still own large blocks of the ill-fated Dawes and Young plan issues.

In addition to holdings in Canada, 10 per cent of the total is in other parts of the British Empire, the department said: deposits in Hong Kong banks, British war savings certificates, Australian bonds and Rhodesian mining stocks.

Dollars, too, have found their way in large amounts to Thailand, Albania, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Madagascar, Saudi Arabia and French Oceani.

Average individual holdings of Latin-American bonds run from $5,000 to $7,000, the department said, adding, however, that the total is "impressive."

Buffalo Yeast Plant Starts

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A new yeast-dehydration plant, which will reclaim an estimated minimum of 500,000 pounds of brewer's yeast annually for use by feed processors, has been placed in operation in Buffalo. The plant was set up under a co-operative arrangement among Buffalo breweries in response to a recommendation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Third Dale Collection

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

As collectors, the Chester Dales of New York have flown in the face of a growing American tendency in the disposition of private collections by splitting their important nineteenth and twentieth century aggregate three ways as indefinite loans.

Earlier nineteenth century pictures have been deposited with the National Gallery in Washington; while later nineteenth and early twentieth century examples may be seen in the Chicago Art Institute; and now at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

The Philadelphia installment consists of 41 French and American paintings, from Fantin-Latour, Monet, Gauguin, Blakelock and Ryder to Matisse, Rouault and Marie Laurencin. The American canvases do not include any by living painters, the most recent, "Sweet Tremulous Leaves," by Arthur B. Davies, having come from his brush about 1922-23.

One is impressed, nevertheless, by the quality that reflects the good taste of the collector no less than that of the artist.

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In spite of the segregation of the Americans in the American section of the Museum, the mind bridges the intervening galleries for contrasts and comparisons. The two slim Davies nudes, for instance, with flickering uplift of arms and hands, stand at an emotional pole from the realistic satire inherent in "Rue des Moulins," by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, also a study of two women, with accent not on spirit but on flesh.

Childe Hassam, on the other hand, strikes the eye as a true apostle of the Impressionists, although his "Nude Seated" was painted before the cult of broken color tended to vitiate his feeling for solids.

The canvases by Claude Monet, intrinsically poetic, develop their themes by varying degrees of pigmental haze. "Morning Haze," for instance, reveals behind a pulsing, high-keyed, pink-white-blue-green mist vague shapes of trees and a sense of flat foreground meadow; while "Houses of Parliament" shimmers in blues and greens as part of the flickering sky and water environment in which blue and green are joined by salmon and yellow.

Poetic, also, but with greater basic drama and less effervescent technique are two impressive little panels by the American, Albert P. Ryder, who, as an artist, walked alone, without European influences, achieving his own brand of integrity and personal message. His paintings have a peculiar resonance and a weird sense of solitude. "In the Trough of the Sea" is one of his famous moonlights, the curve of the boat caught in the curve of the wave and held against the light from the moon, sinister with dark cloud shafts. "The Old Windmill" depends upon suggested forms almost as much as a Monet, although the handling of pigments is at an opposite pole, achieving the eerie where the French master grows lyric.

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Among the Americans themselves there are vivid contrasts. Ralph A. Blakelock in "The Artist's Garden, East Orange, New Jersey," plays upon dark browns of foliage, developing a striking composition converging through rows of garden produce on a background tower, the browns held against a yellowed sky, and snapped to sparkling effect with glints of sunlight. Henry G. Dearth, on the other hand, in "Flecks of Foam" reduces rocks, figure and water to blobs of succulent color, from the abstract water reflections of a girl in white with a red parasol to the color break-up of rock solids.

Henry W. Ranger, Roy Brown, George Bellows (a Maine landscape) and Robert Henri (an early New York winter street scene) are others chosen to represent American art.

French painters are more abundant. Starting with a self portrait by Fantin-Latour, the primitive "Boy on Rocks," by Henri Rousseau, and Paul Gauguin's French landlady ("Portrait of Marie Henry") painted before that rebellious spirit discovered the South Seas, the Dale aggregate includes an entire gallery of Modiglianis, and a taste of Toulouse-Lautrec, Vuillard, Bonnard, Matisse, Rouault, Pierre-Albert Marquet, Raoul Dufy, and Marie Laurencin.

The collector's enthusiasm for Modigliani enables one to study the work of that painter, one of the pioneers in the adaptation of neo-

Muriel Smith

In the title role of "Carmen Jones," now at the Boston Opera House and soon to be presented in New York.

groid art forms, not on the evidence of one or two canvases, but on that of 10, plus a head carved in stone.

The stone carving, unmistakably under the spell of African sculptures, is, in a sense, the key to the paintings, which, though portraits primarily, reveal the same conventionalized distortion of features combined with an elongation of forms. Yet the portraits are essentially alive, and in spite of a somewhat trite and repetitious posing of the figure, full-face with hands folded in lap, possess to a high degree insight into individual character.

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These are not, you feel, happy people. Their faces are sad, often distorted; but they are human, and their traits, physical and mental, are passed through the pessimism of the painter's own mind. Outstanding are "Portrait of Mme. Kisling," that of the painter Kisling, that of the painter Soutine, and "The Green Blouse," a blonde conception contrasting with the dark brunette of "Italian Woman." In addition to the characterizations there are two Modigliani nudes, reclining, with accent on curves rather than angles, and achieving in "Nude on a Divan" a flow of oval forms.

A Couple of Interiors

By Harold Hobson

London

London's two latest plays—"Acacia Avenue," by Mabel and Denis Constanduros, at the Vaudeville, and "The Dark River," by Rodney Ackland, at the Whitehall—are a couple of domestic interiors. The first quite lacks ambition. It is about an ordinary middle-class family which is thrown into a flutter of excitement when father and mother, after 20 years of spending their holidays at Bognor, decide to take a Mediterranean cruise.

The father, played by Gordon Harker, who has changed his familiar Cockney accent for an intonation of shattering refinement, is another Mr. Pooter. You remember Mr. Pooter, of course? Mr. Pooter, I believe, "left the room with considerable dignity, but caught his foot in the mat." A mere figure of fun, you see, with no overtones or esoteric meanings; just a plain comic character, and very, very amusing.

"The Dark River," on the other hand, is a play in the Russian manner. There is a house on the Thames—significantly enough, on a backwater — where the light fades with alarming suddenness, and a great part of the action takes place in what is almost an internal blackout. This house is peopled by men and women who live wholly in the past.

There is a middle-aged schoolmistress who thinks only of her son, killed in the last war; there is her father, whose mind wanders back to the days of his childhood; there is a youngish man who continually moons around talking of the impression made on him by a film he had seen 18 years before; there is a meek little manservant who has never really lived since the last war; there is a young woman, Catherine Lisle (Peggy Ashcroft), who has divorced the youngish cinema enthusiast, and vainly strives to break away from old memories and pleasures, in order to marry the only character in the play whose thoughts are with contemporary things.

This is one Alan Crocker (Michael Golden), an architect who wants the Government—it is the year 1937—to accept his scheme for building deep air-raid shelters. The Government refuses; says the expense is too great; a fact that enrages Mr. Crocker, who talks a great deal about what is happening in Spain, and what, as he cheerfully and confidently supposes, will soon happen in Britain.

For the play, of course, is a parable. It is an exposure of the mood of Britain just before the war, a representation of a country that had lost all life and energy and hope, and sought an illusory comfort in the memory of vanished happiness. Unlike "Acacia Avenue," "The Dark River" is an ambitious play.

Now Robert Browning has taught us how to distinguish between two such pieces. That low man, says Browning,

> That low man goes on adding to one,
> His hundred's soon hit:
> This high man, aiming at a million,
> Misses an unit.

So much for the poet Browning, who would undoubtedly have given his vote to Mr. Ackland. Maybe he is right. Perhaps I am in a Philistine mood. Anyway, I preferred "Acacia Avenue."

The trouble with "The Dark River," I think, is that, like the thirteenth stroke of a clock, it proves too much. One character hopelessly absorbed in the past is, if you like, material for a drama; two may be endured; three are a superfluity; but practically an entire cast of them is merely a joke; and not a good joke either. It may be said that Chekhov filled his plays with such characters.

Now, I should hesitate to call Chekhov's plays jokes. But they are certainly comedies. They are filled with a deep and tender humor, which, as so often happens in the finest comedies, is akin to sadness. Chekhov sees clearly enough the futility of his people, but he presents them with actual love and understanding. It is this that makes the atmosphere of his plays, an atmosphere altogether lacking in "The Dark River."

For Mr. Ackland despises all his characters except the prophetic Crocker; no beauty, nothing moving emerges from his treatment; the only result is a shrill cry of anger and despair. It is odd, too, that Mr. Ackland, writing a play that chastises those who dwell in the past, should dwell so much in the past himself. England, he says, was wrong in 1937. But what is the use of arguing about that now? Surely it is more important that England should be right today?

Private Richard Hogan

In one of the principal roles of the Army Air Forces play, "Winged Victory," concluding its Boston engagement tonight and opening next Saturday at the Forty-fourth Street Theater in New York.

Martinů's New Concerto

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Duo-pianists may envy Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff their new Martinů concerto. It is scarcely a work of topflight inspiration but it made a brilliant effect when the pair just named—to whom the score is dedicated—performed it in Carnegie Hall with the Philadelphia Orchestra, soon after its world premiere in the city by the Schuylkill. Batonless Eugene Ormandy conducted both of these introductory performances.

The composer has stated that he uses the two pianos of the concerto in the purely "solo" sense, with the orchestra as an accompaniment; that the form is free and leans toward the old concerto grosso; and that the work demands virtuosity, with the timbre of the solo instruments employed to call forth new colors and new sonorities.

♪ ♪ ♪

This is borne out, in the main, by the sound of the concerto in performance, save that the orchestra ceases to be merely an accompaniment and assumes a place of hearty dominance in the last of the work's three movements. Either the composer has orchestrated more heavily than he knew, if he aimed merely at providing a background for the piano parts, or Mr. Ormandy's performance was much too hearty for his intentions. By contrast, the pianos had things pretty much their own way in the first of the two allegros that are the end movements, with an adagio between.

The writing for the pianos is distinctive. Much of the time it is given over to rapid passage work which in itself is decorative, and which demands of the performers a brilliant mastery of keyboard technique. The slow movement is the most individual and beguiling of the three. For a considerable space the pianos are silent, leaving the orchestra to weave a kind of pastoral, fraught with dissonantly sweet harmonies. Thereafter the colloquy that presents the pianists and orchestral groups as answering and intertwining voices represents a charming modern application of an eighteenth-century manner. But as the composer has stated, the form is free. There are no bold, big themes, but there is a technical personality that holds the ear.

The concerto was brilliantly performed, with an abundance of spirit and the expertness required to meet its many difficulties. The solo team were heartily applauded, and with them Mr. Ormandy and the composer, who came forth on the platform to share in the bows.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another novelty of recent orchestra concerts was Miklos Rozsa's Theme, Variations and Finale, introduced by Bruno Walter when he returned to lead the Philharmonic-Symphony in the first of his three separated periods of two weeks each with the orchestra. Americans have known the Hungarian-born Rozsa almost solely as a composer of scores for films ("The Thief of Bagdad," "Jungle Book," "That Hamilton Woman," "Jacare," "Fives Graves to Cairo," and "So Proudly We Hail" among them) but he began his career abroad with his eye on the concert hall and only recently completed a concerto for string orchestra. His Capriccio, Pastorale è Danza has been played by the Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles orchestras.

Theme, Variations and Finale was composed in Paris and first performed in 1934. It is a showy bit of academism. The young composer, 26 at the time he wrote this music, knew the ways of the kapellmeisters, but he had an eye for climax and for flash of scoring. The work holds together well in performance and makes a brave show. But its contribution to the treasures of the toal art is not a breath-taking one. Mr. Walter's performance of it had the requisite glitter.

(In the last previous of these letters the new Shostakovitch Sonata was referred to in one instance as a concerto, though elsewhere identified correctly. It is a work for solo piano.)

Ivan and John Bull

By W. H. Hadden Squire

London

Some 36 Russian works, old and new, including half a dozen first performances in England, were played during the recent Promenade season; and the box-office tacticians tell us that at the moment Tchaikovsky is the composer most eagerly listened to in the English provinces. Beethoven, by the way, comes next, followed by Rachmaninoff and Grieg—the Triton heading the minnows!

Naturally the Prom programs featured the music of the Allies, China, perforce, being the exception. Perhaps peace will bring experience of an art which surely must have some relation to the profound aesthetic underlying Chinese painting and poetry? A passage in Lafcadio Hearn, heightened our curiosity: ". . . the music seemed ancient as the voice of running water; its utterances seemed the utterances of a thought dead before the Deluge; its weird melancholy befallen in an age of Antiquity too vastly remote even for learned research to spin fine theories upon." A perfect description, by the way, of certain contemporary works which were heard at the Proms.

♪ ♪ ♪

To return to the Russians. The "new" music of the National School fathered by Glinka and Dargomijsky traveled slowly westward to England, but no country gave a more hospitable welcome to the famous fraternity of "The Five"—Borodin, Balakireff, Cui, Moussorgsky and Rimsky-Korsakoff. In England these composers were never caviare to the general. It is easy to say that Tchaikovsky is a Russian Schumann and that Stravinsky is more of the Parisian than a Muscovite, but it is the Slav element and temperament in the "Pathetic," in "Pétrouchka" and "Le Sacre du Printemps," which allure the Anglo-Saxon listener. "Tchaikovsky's music," said Stravinsky himself in a letter to Daighileff, "is quite as Russian as Puskin's verse or Glinka's song."

The French painter Jacques-Emile Blanche bore witness to the astonishing effect of Daighileff's Russian Ballet: "The repercussions of the Diaghileff's ballets on British youth are hardly credible. The influence of these spectacles is felt unceasingly throughout the intellectual life of England." It is worth recalling, by the way, that Diaghileff saw the last war as a war between two cultures and, according to Benois, cherished the dream of getting into contact with the Soviets. Benois describes "Le Pas d'Acier" as "an apotheosis of the Soviet regime."

♪ ♪ ♪

The English addiction to compromise is obvious enough in "official" English music, and the old school tie finds decorous expression through "correct" academic composers and critics. To them good form is first a social rather than an aesthetic liability.

There is a moral for musicians in this true story of the Tolstoyan Troubetskoy, the sculptor. Reluctantly becoming professor of sculpture in the Moscow Academy he found the place so filled with casts from the antique that the students had scarcely any room to work. "What are you doing with all this trash?" exclaimed the newcomer. "Instead of going direct to nature as you should, you are simply wasting your time copying other people's copies of nature . . . moreover, if these illustrious artists have left immortal masterpieces, it is merely because in their day they did nothing but faithfully interpret the material furnished them by life." Plaster was replaced by living models and Troubetskoy goes on: "The students thus had room in which to breathe and work, and I did not bother myself about them any more."

The outcome was very simple, he said. At the end of the first term only three pupils remained out of 60. In the end there was only one. "Well," asked the unabashed teacher, "do you think it was better so? As for me, I am convinced that a single true artist is worth any quantity of mediocrities." It is difficult to imagine the head of one of our stately homes of music viewing his empty classroom with the same satisfaction; but some people may wonder if there is any connection between plaster casts—their musical equivalents are only too familiar—and the "any quantity of mediocrities." One has even heard rumors, which of course cannot be true, of plaster-cast professors.

♪ ♪ ♪

Music is the most universal of all the arts; no other medium expresses more directly, faithfully, and vividly the deeply rooted qualities and characteristics of a nation. In its folk song a nation is, in Glinka's phrase, "at home"—his own avowed aim as a composer was to make his fellow countrymen "feel at home." The odd thing is that, as the present and past popularity of Russian composers shows, so many Englishmen should feel "at home" with Russian music in spite of the differences of outlook, environment, and education. Why? it may be asked.

Perhaps the most plausible answer comes from those who have lived and worked with Russians. Diversities they allow but describe them as complementary. The attraction seems to be that of polarity-opposities. It is alleged that after Diaghileff's production of the ballet "Prince Igor," several of the guests at a dinner party given by a famous English novelist, including staid politicians and grave men of letters, tried their hands—if that is the right word—at the step used by Fokine in his famous Polovtsian dances, a daring essay for such men of weight. "Who would not be a boy?" asked Lord Byron.

♪ ♪ ♪

A new musical Europe is being born in which, judged by their present activities, the composers and interpretive artists of Russia and England are destined to play a big part. Behind the screen of war great new armies of listeners are coming into being in both countries—a formidable challenge to composers! One of our finest orchestras has already been invited to visit the U. S. S. R., and as we have seen, unofficial ambassadors like Tchaikovsky and the Diaghileff Ballet—free from the leading strings of politics—can create a deep and permanent sympathy.

Music is a more comprehensive and intimate connecting medium than even Basic English. There are in this country a handful of musical ideologists, old-fashioned Marxians, who try to make their art the lackey of politics. Their compositions, however, supply a devastating comment on their theories. The Soviet authorities are obviously retreating from a too rigidly political interpretation of the doctrine that all art springs from the people. Music does, of course, in the sense that nationalist composers draw on their own folk songs. And it should be remembered that from Glinka to Shostakovitch "art for life's sake" has been one of the key positions of Russian aesthetics. Perhaps it is not so far as some people imagine from the three "S's" of our own Vaughan Williams: Sincerity, Simplicity, and Serenity.

St. Louis Symphony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra began its series of concerts on Saturday evening, Nov. 6, instead of the traditional Friday afternoon. The new plan calls for weekly concerts on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon, an experimental change which may help increase attendance; for infrequent Sunday afternoon concerts given last year were usually sold out. It is apparent that there are classes of music lovers who prefer Sunday afternoon for their music; Friday concerts of previous years were poorly attended.

The audience of the opening night assembled before a considerably reduced orchestra, the silk banner on the stage revealing that 22 members are now in the armed forces, and there have been other losses.

♪ ♪ ♪

Some of the replacements are women, and excellent performers they are proving to be. For instance, the leading oboist is Miss Lois Wann, who held the same post last season in the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra under Fritz Reiner. Her tone is a bit light but of a lovely quality, and her playing generally is artistic and professional.

There are three women in the string section. This section is still reduced but the ensemble is very good, though threatened on occasion by the plentiful and seignorial brasses.

Vladimir Golschmann, conductor of the orchestra, maintained, for the most part, admirable balance among the sections, a discipline which was indispensable to an intelligible reading of the Fourth Symphony of Brahms, the major work of the evening, and to the more delicate evocations of the Violin Concerto by Mendelssohn. Joseph Szigeti was the soloist—one of the most sincere and accomplished of violinists.

♪ ♪ ♪

Szigeti has played the Mendelssohn here many times but rather better than on this occasion. Undeniable master of tone and style, his presentation somehow lacked poise and the symphonic authority which, for example, Fritz Kreisler gave the work with the orchestra a few years ago, leaving on the memory of his listeners a conception which would seem to be definitive in our generation—a pronouncement which may be disproved by the next great individualist who interprets the work.

In memory of former Mayor William Dee Becker, Mr. Golschmann opened the prorgram with the chorale, "Now Comes Our Savior," by Bach, in the orchestration of Alexandre Tansman. Also included in the program was the Overture to "Oberon" by Weber.

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John McDermott All-Time Great Among Golfing Clan

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fred Corcoran was a fleeting visitor in Boston a short time ago, for family adieus and arranging a few details connected with his prospective sojourn abroad as a Red Cross representative. He will again put on sports quizzes and arrange other forms of entertainment for the American boys encamped in the British Isles. Fred and I had a most interesting talkfest relating to one John J. McDermott, whose name and deeds may be purely legendary to the younger generation of golfers, but was tops in an era dating back to 1910-'15.

What brought the subject up was that Corcoran recently ran across McDermott, who is residing with a sister and seems to have completely recovered from the troubles that sent him into seclusion at the very heyday of his career. He was the first American-born professional to win our national open, and there are old-timers today who think that for his day and age he was as good as any golfer this country has produced.

Who Greatest?

McDermott's era was too far back for Corcoran to know much about him except from what he has read or been told, but Fred is not a quiz artist for nothing. Since he became tournament manager for the national PGA, he has quizzed everybody about everything they know of the past, and some of them have told him enough about McDermott to make his meeting with the old champion one that he would not have missed for a great deal.

He tells of a round-table gabfest out in California where the subject came up about who is, or was, the greatest golfer in history, whereat the arguments waxed furious. One of the Harry Vardon verbal champions contended that Vardon never played as well in the afternoon as in the morning, on the same course, because in the afternoon he was forever getting bad lies from being in the divot holes that he had made in the morning, he was that accurate.

Somebody else then piped up with one on Johnny McDermott. "Why," said he, "that McDermott was the most accurate man with the irons who ever played the game, or who ever will. I'll tell you what I've seen him do: He had a newspaper spread out 200 yards from the tee and held in place temporarily by his caddie, until he hit four balls that brought up on the four corners of the paper, to tack it down. Then he hit 30 balls into the body of the paper."

Likes Woods

Corcoran didn't ask McDermott to vouch for the veracity of that admirer, but he did ask a lot of questions about who were the great golfers of past and present, and discovered, a little to his surprise, that while McDermott has been out of the tournament game almost 30 years, he has kept pretty close tabs on what has been going on, has seen a few big tournaments of the last half dozen years, is still interested from a playing angle, and that his chief disappointment of the moment is that he cannot seem to find any good wooden shafts, for he still likes them better than steel.

As to who he considered the greatest golfer he ever knew, McDermott unhesitatingly named Alex Smith. He characterized Byron Nelson as having the finest hand action of any golfer he's ever watched. He gave Francis Ouimet a high rating. Then he took Corcoran a little aback by stating, not at all boastfully, but merely as a fact, that he (McDermott) had a good chance to win the national open of 1913 at The Country Club which made Ouimet famous.

"How about that?" said Corcoran to me.

"True," said I.

Fact of the matter is that at the eighth hole of the final regular round in that never-to-be-forgotten championship, McDermott was only three strokes back of Vardon and Ray. He was the one on whom the American-born professionals banked their hopes of stopping the great English pair, and it was not until he had definitely been counted out of the running that everybody pulled for young Ouimet to save the day for American golfing prestige.

Eight Strokes

It hardly is surprising that McDermott was looked upon by the American-born professionals of his day as the golfer most likely to turn back the British invaders. Shortly prior to the national, there was an open at the Shawnee Country Club, Delaware Water Gap, in which Vardon and Ray, as well as all the leading pros of this country were present, and McDermott not only won it, but his total of 283 was eight strokes ahead of the field, Alex Smith second with 301.

Three years before that, as just a cocky kid whose first appearance in a national open, 1909, landed him far down the list with a total of 322, McDermott broke into the limelight most spectacularly by tieing Alex Smith and Macdonald Smith for the title. Alex Smith's brilliant 71 in the playoff was too much for him, but he nosed out Mac Smith for runnerup place. The next year he tied with Mike Brady and George Simpson for the title and beat them in the playoff.

In 1912 he won the title without any tie. In 1913 he finished eighth and in 1914 tied for ninth, so that in five consecutive opens he won two, lost another in a playoff, and his worst position was ninth, notwithstanding that after the Shawnee open of 1913 he never was quite himself. The great Vardon said of him, after Shawnee: "He's a dangerous competitor for any man in the world." His best showing abroad was a tie for fifth at Hoylake in 1913, finishing with an 83 when he found himself out of the running for the title.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Frank McCormick of Cincinnati Reds named National League's most valuable player.

Five Years Ago

John Rakkonen of New York wins National A. A. U. 15,000-meter walk.

Rugged Ranger —By Pap'

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A PROLIFIC SCORER, HEXTALL LED THE NATIONAL LEAGUE IN SCORING FOR THE 1941-42 SEASON
PAP'
AP Features

The new Iron Man of hockey is Bryan "Hex" Hextall, the New York Rangers' rugged right wing. One of the most rugged forwards in major league hockey, Hextall never spares himself but barges into defensemen no matter how big or tough they may be. He serves his share of time in the penalty box.

For all his vigorous style of play, Hextall has piled up an amazing string of games. Making his debut in professional hockey on Feb. 15, 1934, with the Vancouver Lions in the Pacific Coast League, he has never missed a game since. Hex has participated in 420 regular league games; 57 playoff contests and 55 exhibitions.

Murray Murdock, who holds the record string of 600 gomes, was never the player Hextall is and frequently saw only a few minutes of action in some of the many of the games comprising his string. Hextall has always been one of the most valuable members of any club he served. A real 30-minute player, for the most part.

Hextall is one of the greatest scoring stars in hockey. He led the Pacific Coast League scoring in 1935-36 for Vancouver; paced the International-American League in goals in 1937-38 with the Philadelphia Ramblers; led the National Hockey League in goals in 1939-40 and 1940-41 and topped the league in total points in 1941-42.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP)—Remember the Ivy League? . . . Since it never really existed, the old circuit hasn't been hard to forget this football season, but all of a sudden it comes up with a pair of the best games in the East this week end (barring the Giants-Bears tussle, of course) . . . They are Dartmouth vs. Cornell and Yale vs. Princeton . . . There was a time, back in the chrysanthemum haircut days, when the folks in the hinterlands looked with pop-eyed awe at any sub who had picked up a few splinters on the Yale bench . . . Most of their drawing power still depends on tradition, but this dept., having seen all four teams play, looks for a pair of real interesting contests . . . In fact, Yale and Princeton, with no defenses at all, may put on the best scoring show of their ancient series.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ever since Chicago U. dropped out of Big Ten football competition, there have been reports that Pitt was pulling strings in hopes of replacing the Maroons . . . Well, Pitt now has lost 10 straight games to Western Conference foes, so what more proof do they want than the Panthers deserve the Chicago berth?

♪ ♪ ♪

Brigham Young, the first basketball team to invade the Garden this season, started practice the other day with only one letterman among 24 candidates. Most of the others were not-very-big freshmen . . . The day that Spud Chandler was named the American League's most valuable player, Gov. Ellis Arnall sent a message to the Georgia U. alumni society hailing Spud as "one of the outstanding examples of clean living and wholesome sportsmanship in the nation" . . . Argentine sports fans contributed 250 gallons worth of gas coupons to enable bike rider Remigio Saavedra to try to ride 1080 kilometers from Mendoza to Buenos Aires in 20 hours. The gas was needed for a pace-setting car.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Detroit's Johnny Sherf got two good chances to score against the Montreal's Canadiens the other night, only to be blocked by Goalie Bert Gardner, he protested: "I thought I had him beaten, but he made his move at the right fraction and blocked the puck. That man must be equipped with radar."

♪ ♪ ♪

Lieut. Don McNeill, former National tennis champ, who was rejected recently by the Navy for aviation training, has asked for a transfer from the embassy in Buenos Aires to "anywhere, just so it's in the middle of a good scrap." . . . Pvt. John Mackenzie of Glasgow, Scotland, former Philadelphia pro, has been assigned to a 90 mm. gun crew at Camp Edwards, Mass. . . . Did it have a slice? . . . Bill Cadenhead, who helped the San Diego Marines upset the Southern California football team, was an Alabama freshman last year and Coach Frank Thomas called him "the finest left halfback prospect I have had since coming to Alabama in 1931."

♪ ♪ ♪

The Camp Lejeune, N. C., Marine gridders claim that Jack Thurner probably is the only football scout who can do his work in a bus station. . . . Traveling to the Wake Forest-North Carolina pre-flight game, Thurner met three friends in a Raleigh, N. C., bus station and from them picked up all the "dope" on the Norfolk Fleet Marines. . . . Jack wired the information to Coach Jack Chevigny, and the Fleet Marines probably thought he'd sent one of the buses, the way Camp Lejeune rolled over them. The score was 55-6.

Hulse Has Pet Theory to Beat Swedish Runner

PASSAIC, N. J. (AP)—When the Metropolitan A. A. U. selected Bill Hulse, former N. Y. U. trackman, as its choice for the James E. Sullivan award, it came as a complete surprise to the young research chemist.

"Why, I had forgotten there ever was such an award," says Hulse, "and I will be even more surprised if I win it."

Thee chances are Hulse won't come out on top when the committee gets together in December even though Bill has to his credit the fastest American mile in history. He covered the distance in 4:06 in Cleveland when Gunder Haegg beat him by five yards in 4:05.4.

Secret Work

Hulse is working on theories at the U. S. Rubber Company plant here. "It's mostly secret work," says Bill, "and has to do with synthetic rubber."

Hulse, however, has no ideas about putting synthetic rubber in his legs and says the only theory to use against Haegg is: "Just run faster than Gunder and that's hard to do."

Top-notch athletes from all sections of the country are in the running for the Sullivan award. They include Gil Dodds, Boston divinity student who helped chase Haegg; Joe Platak, the four-wall handball champ, Chicago's choice; Bill Watson, decathlon champ; picked by Michigan; Joe Verdeur. 220-yard outdoor breast stroke champion, recommended by the Mid-Atlantic group; the Southern Association's Danny Green of Texas A. & M., and Cliff Bourland, California track star.

Fast Indoors

With such an array to compete against, it might seem improbable for Hulse to write his name beside such former Sullivan award winners as Glenn Cunningham, Don Budge, Don Lash, Greg Rice, Les MacMitchell and Cornelius Warmerdam. A year ago Hulse was literally unknown, but today he is America's fastest outdoor miler.

Right now he's getting ready for the indoor campaign. His training, though, is limited to cross-country jogs around the Passaic park.

Vermont Academy Signs MacFayden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAXTONS RIVER, Vt.—Followers of sports, particularly baseball, will be interested in the announcement by Headmaster Lawrence Leavitt that Danny MacFayden, former major league pitcher, is joining the faculty of Vermont Academy.

Along with being known as a baseball professional, MacFayden, who in 1943 pitched for the Boston Braves, has a reputation as a hockey player and coach. He has handled hockey at Hebron Academy. Last spring he also coached baseball there.

A seasoned worker with boys and a man highly respected in all sports circles, MacFayden should be a fine addition to the Vermont Academy faculty.

Titus Will Move

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Captain George Titus and Stan Koslowski, star Holy Cross halfbacks, have received orders from the Navy to report at Boston on Nov. 24. Both are enlisted in the Navy's V-5 aviation training program.

Titus and Koslowski will be able to finish out the football season with the Crusaders, who play Villanova here Sunday and Tufts at Boston the following week.

Football Scores

Results Nov. 12

By the Associated Press

Northwest Missouri 19, Rosecrans (St. Joseph, Mo.) Fliers 6.
Navy Jayvees 20, Bainbridge Naval Training Station Jayvees 6.
Fort Crook (Neb.) 19, Wentworth Military Academy 6.
Southwestern (Texas) 48, Abilene Air Base 6.
Washburn 13, Kansas State 6.

Eastern League Annual Meeting

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. (AP)—Important matters pertaining to the continued operation of the Eastern Baseball League will be discussed at the circuit's annual fall meeting at the Hotel New Yorker, New York, on Sunday.

One of the most pertinent problems, said the League President, Thomas H. Richardson, is to straighten out the Springfield, Mass., franchise situation. The franchise has long been reported destined for a new location.

Other topics listed by Richardson were adoption of a new official baseball, amendments to the minor league constitution, and election of a vice-president.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	G'ts For	G'ts Agst
Toronto	3	1	2	8	25	19
Montreal	3	0	1	7	14	7
Detroit	2	0	2	6	21	14
Chicago	2	3	2	6	15	21
Boston	1	2	1	3	15	16
New York	0	5	0	0	13	26

Redskins Get Cafego

CHICAGO (AP)—The Washington Redskins have obtained halfback George Cafego from the Brooklyn Dodgers on waivers, the National Football League announced.

Bill Barron intended punting for Navy against Cornell. He fumbled the pass and the blockers were upon him. So he picked up the ball and ran 58 yards for a touchdown.

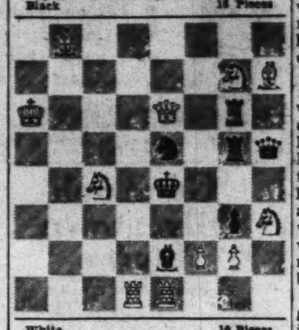
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

November 13, 1943
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2621

By Eric M. Hasnberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Black 15 Pieces

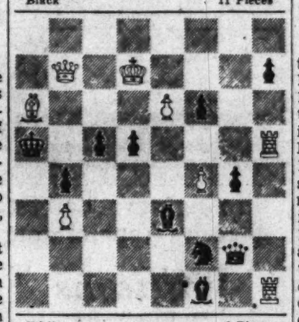


White 10 Pieces
1B6/6K1B/K3Q1r1/4k1rq/2K11k3/6pkt/-4bPP1/3RR3

White to play and mate in two
(Especially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney. The Anti-Dalton theme.)

Problem No. 2622

By R. Cheney, Washington, D. C.
Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
8/1Q1K3p/B3Pp2/k1pp3R/1p3Pp1/1P2b3/-5ktq1/5b1R

White to play and mate in three
(A study in line opening and closing, so the composer describes this problem, especially contributed to this column. Cheney is one of our finest miniature composers.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2619. B-K6
No. 2620. R-R8

End-Game No. 674. Black wins: 1 P-B8(Q) (White), R-Q8; 2 Q-KB3, Q-R8ch; 3 K-Kt3, Q-K8ch; 4 K-R2, Q-K4ch; 5 Q-KKt3, Q-R8; 6 Q-Q6, R-R8ch; 7 K-Kt3, Q-B6ch; 8 Resigns.

End-Game

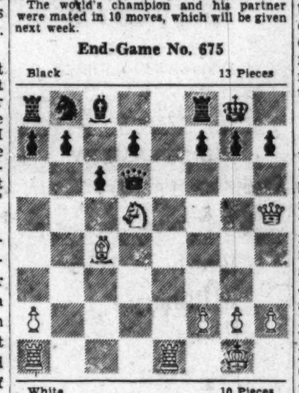
Readers who enjoy solving end-games must have often wondered just what moves led to the diagrammed position. A case in point is the position below. Here D. Janowski and B. Soldatenkoff punished Dr. E. Lasker and J. Taubenhaus for their acceptance of all of the gambit pawns in a Danish Gambit, played in Paris during 1909.

Here are the moves: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 P-Q4, PxP; 3 P-QB3, PxP; 4 B-QB4, PxP; 5 BxP, Kt-KB3; 6 P-K5, B-Kt5ch; 7 Kt-B3, Q-K2; 8 Kt-K2, Kt-K5; 9 Castles, KtxKt; 10 BxKt, BxB; 11 KtxB, Castles; 12 Kt-Q5, QxP; 13 R-K, Q-Q3; 14 Q-R5, P-QB3.

The world's champion and his partner were mated in 10 moves, which will be given next week.

End-Game No. 675

Black 13 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and win

Milwaukee Report

The 1943 report of the Milwaukee chess activities, sponsored by the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, in charge of Dorothy C. Enderis, shows a combined attendance of 32,280 at the various chess gatherings held from May 1, 1942, to June 1, 1943. These included league matches, high-school lessons, tournaments, social center lessons, social play, playground lessons, and exhibitions.

Since 1930, when Milwaukee began to encourage chess actively, through the Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, the grand total attendance has been 242,991.

Of the various champions listed in the report, Morris Knight, champion of boys 9 and under, and Muriel Guten, champion of girls 10 years and under are noteworthy.

Chess has proved a popular playground activity for children, and among adults, a pleasant evening pastime at the various social centers sponsored by the department.

There is no doubt that Milwaukee has more chess devotees in relation to total population than any other community in the country. And the reason is, of course, this municipally sponsored encouragement.

British Army Championship

After some months of play, the first British Army championship has been concluded. Of the 353 original entries, seven competed in the finals held in London Aug. 18-24. The winner was Capt. R. H. Newman, of the Irish Command, with 4½. Second was Private W. E. Hollingdale.

The finalists were guests of the British Chess Federation and Alderman Derbyshire.

The game below shows the new champion in action. His victim was Capt. A. W. Fuller, of the Western Command.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Newman White	Fuller Black	Newman White	Fuller Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 BPxP	B-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 BxPch	B-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	23 BxR	QxB
4 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	24 QxRP	P-Kt4
5 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	25 Kt-Kt3	P-KB5
6 P-KKt3	Castles	26 QxKt	Q-B6
7 B-Kt2	P-QB4	27 K-Kt2	Q-K7
8 Castles	KtxKt	28 Q-R4	P-B5
9 PxKt	P-R5	29 Kt-B5	B-Q4
10 Q-B2	B-K2	30 Q-Q	QxQ
11 P-K4	P-Q3	31 RxQ	R-QB
12 P-K5	Kt-R4	32 R-B	P-B
13 Kt-Q2	B-Q2	33 R-K2	RxKt
14 P-KB4	P-KB4	34 RxR	BxR
15 QR-K	P-B4	35 K-Kt2	P-Kt5
16 P-Q5	Q-B	36 R-Kt2	K-B2
17 R-B2	B-KB3	37 P-Kt6	P-K7
18 R(B2)-K2	P-QKt4	38 RxP	BxP
19 PxQKtP	KPxP	39 R-K4	Resigns
20 P-K5	QPxP		

Australian Game

This was the deciding game in the Victorian championship. F. A. Crowl was a half-point behind his opponent going into the last round, and he needed a win to clinch the championship.

Gellis White	Crowl Black	Gellis White	Crowl Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 Q-Q5ch	QxQ
2 P-QB4	P-K3	24 KtxQ	R-K3
3 P-K3	P-QKt3	25 B-B4	RxB
4 B-K2	B-Kt2	26 KtxR	R-Q3
5 B-B3	P-Q4	27 R-B2	R-K
6 Kt-B3	B-K2	28 R-KKt	R-K6
7 KKt-K2	Castles	29 R-Kt3	K-B2
8 Castles	Kt-K5	30 P-KR4	R-Q8ch
9 BxKt	PxB	31 K-R3	R(K8)-K8
10 P-QKt3	P-KB4	32 R(Kt3)-Kt2	P-Kt3
11 Kt-B4	R-B3	33 K-Kt2	P-KR3
12 P-Q5	P-K4	34 R-R2	B-B3
13 Kt-K6	Q-Q2	35 Kt-R3	K-B3
14 B-Kt2	Kt-R3	36 R-K2	RxR
15 P-B3	PxP	37 RxR	P-KKt4
16 PxP	Kt-B4	38 P-B4	R-Q8ch
17 Kt-Kt3	P-B3	39 K-R2	P-Kt5
18 PxP	QxP	40 Kt-Kt5	P-Kt6ch
19 KtxKt	BxKt	41 K-R3	P-Kt7ch
20 BxP	BxPch	42 K-R2	R-Q8
21 K-R	R-Kt3	Resigns	
22 Kt-B7	R-KB		

Bud Metheny Busy

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—Bud Metheny, outfielder for the New York Yankees, is spending baseball's off season as supervisor of a recreation program at a government housing settlement near here.

Washington Shell a Cradle To Rowing Coaches' Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Extending the inquiry into the amount of money spent by the leading universities for rowing, a questionnaire was sent to Al Ulbrickson, head crew coach at the University of Washington.

In his reply, Al pointed out that from a financial outlay point of view, Washington has been able to carry out its rowing program at less expense than most of the colleges in this country. This is due to the campus being located on Lake Washington, which eliminates all transportation costs for daily workouts and the easy access to water enables a larger number of men turning out and receiving the benefits of the sport.

While the publication of the aggregate expense figures at Washington for crew from 1924 through 1943 may give the impression that rowing at that famous school is a very expensive sport, the fact is that with the exception of baseball its costs are lower than that of any other athletic activity—about 25 cents per day per man.

Alumni Helped

From 1924 through 1943 the cost to the university was $290,093.58. In addition, the alumni (prior to 1936) contributed $118,674 in order to send the various crews to the intercollegiate championships at Poughkeepsie on the Hudson. Since 1936 that expense has been assumed by the university. An estimate of the cost of rowing at Washington since crew was started in 1902 to 1924 placed the amount at around $225,000. This will give a total of $633,767.58 for the 41 years of rowing inclusive of salaries, equipment, repairs, and operation costs and traveling expenses.

During the last 20 years the yearly operating budget was around $15,000. On the average this would break down in this manner—$10,000 for the salaries of the head coach and two assistants; $1,500 for new equipment and maintenance, and $2,000 for launch operation and miscellaneous. Added to this would be the expenses of the annual trip to Poughkeepsie, and every other year to California. The only income received was about $1,000 from ticket sales on the observation train operated during the regatta against California, held on Lake Washington on alternate years.

No organization in the world has made a greater contribution to rowing than that of the University of Washington. In addition to the national and international successes achieved by its own great crews, graduates have gone out from its portals to take charge of rowing at other major schools throughout the country.

Yale Had Three

In 1942 Yale had three Washington graduates on its coaching staff with Ed Leader in charge, assisted by Bob Butler and Charles Hartman; Tom Bolles and Harvey Lowe were at Harvard; Harrison Sandford and Norman Sonju at Cornell; Fred Spuhn and Delos Schoch at Princeton; Robert Moch and James McMillan at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Ky Ebright and Russ Nagler at the University of California; Ellis McDonald at Marietta College; Russell Callow and James Matthews at the University of Pennsylvania—18 in all.

The only major schools not using University of Washington graduates in 1942 were Syracuse University, Columbia University, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and the University of Wisconsin. At times, both Wisconsin and the Naval Academy had Washington coaches. Of course, to this remarkable list must be added the name of Al Ulbrickson who has been in charge at Washington since the conclusion of his successful career as stroke for the school during his student years.

In addition to innumerable national successes, crews coached by Washington-trained coaches won four successive eight-oared championships at the Olympic Games for the United States. Yale, under Ed Leader, won at Paris in 1924; California under Ky Ebright defeated the pick of the world at Amsterdam in 1928 and his 1932 crew repeated the performance at Long Beach, Calif.; and Al Ulbrickson's great crew of 1936 carried off the honors at Berlin. Washington and California between them captured the Intercollegiate four-mile championship at Poughkeepsie 11 times since 1924, with the race for honors during the last five years being a struggle between these two famous Pacific coast schools.

Conibear Stroke

Not the least remarkable thing in the history of rowing at the University of Washington is the fact that the stroke, now known throughout the rowing world as the Washington stroke, was evolved by Hiram Conibear who never rowed a competitive oar in his life. Conibear was trainer for the White Sox baseball team of the American League in 1906 when he accepted the position of trainer to the University of Washington football team. Some time after his arrival at Seattle he was told that a crew coach was needed and he jokingly remarked that he would make a good rowing coach.

Athletic-manager Louis Grinstead, instead of treating the remark as a joke, took it seriously and told Conibear to make a study of the subject in the library during the winter. After reading all the books on the subject, he said he was ready to try coaching if two eight-oared shells could be procured. These were secured from the East and gradually what was to be known as the Conibear stroke began to take shape.

Looking for competition, an invitation was extended to Stanford University to row against Washington. Stanford had defeated the University of California earlier in the season and was the favorite for the race. However, before a crowd of 25,000 spectators the Conibear-coached crew went into the lead early in the race and headed the Cardinals across the finish line.

The inventive Conibear devised a training-ship which was still in use this past season, changed the dimensions of the racing shells and these are practically the same as the Pocock-built Washington shells of today. Conibear passed on in 1917 and when rowing was resumed at Washington, Ed Leader (who had rowed under Conibear) was placed in charge. Leader took his crew to Poughkeepsie in 1922 and his work with his eight was so impressive that Yale signed him to a contract. Russell Callow succeeded Leader and after his crews won at Poughkeepsie in 1923, 1924 and 1926, the University of Pennsylvania offered him the position as head coach. Al Ulbrickson, who stroked the 1926 crew to victory, took Callow's place and under his coaching Washington reached its highest pinnacle of success. Although there is little chance of out-of-State competition, rowing is being continued at Washington as a part of the intra-mural program.

H. Archie Richardson

Baseballs a Gift

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Al Emmertson of the U. S. Signal Corps, who used to pitch for Idaho Falls in the Pioneer League, knew what he wanted for Christmas—baseballs.

So his mother, who lives here, packed three shiny white horsehides into the yuletide package she dispatched to Australia. Emmertson hurled his signal corps team to the service men's baseball title down under.

Roger McKee Phil Rookie With Future

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—There are plenty of 17-year-olds on the gridirons this season and it is a strong possibility that the youth movement may catch on in major league baseball next season.

At least the Phillies have a good start in Roger Hornsby McKee of Shelby, N. C., a 16-year-old southpaw pitcher picked up from Shelby's American Legion Juniors.

Freddie Fitzsimmons, manager of the Philadelphia National League entry, has been known as a willing helper of young moundsmen and Fitz probably will spend much time with McKee. After all, Shelby's pride-and-joy has been signed and a bonus—reported to be $5,000—went with it.

McKee turned in an unbeaten record during the 1942 high school season here. Then he joined Shelby's Legion nine, hurling the team to the state championship.

Scout Cy Morgan spotted him and was impressed immediately. "Just the kind of a kid I've been looking for," says Morgan.

"I'd rather play than eat," says McKee. It undoubtedly is a family trait since his father, Broadus McKee, was a rabid fan back in 1926—when Roger first saw the light of day.

Papa McKee was so tickled when the St. Louis Cardinals—managed by Rogers Hornsby—beat the Yankees in the World Series that year that he named his new-born son after the great second baseman. When Roger went to school he dropped the "s" from his name.

Broadus McKee never saw a big league game, but he thinks his son can make the grade. After all you can't blame him. Young Roger averaged 14 strikeouts per game hurling for his Legion team.

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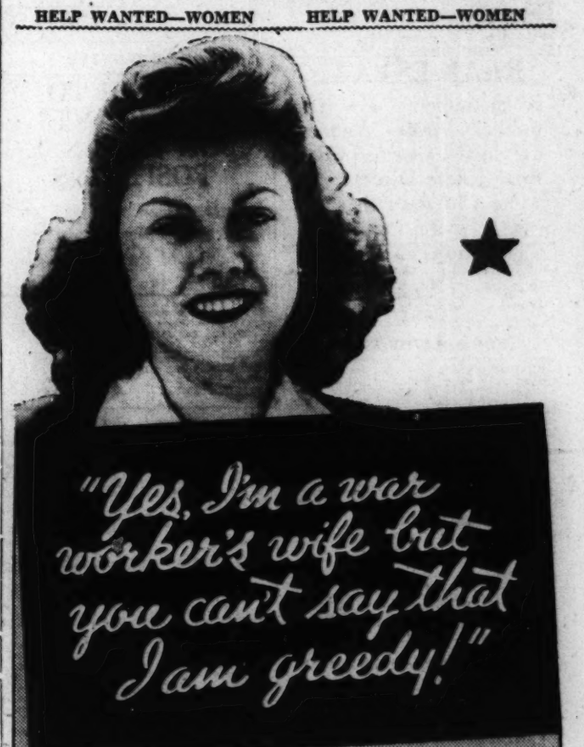

"My husband works in a war plant. Makes a good salary, too—enough to take care of me and my two children.

"But is that any reason why I should take life easy at home? There's my sister, for example, her husband is in the service. She simply has to work to keep her little family going.

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OPPOSITE The Christian Science Mother Church; business woman. Prof.; rates reasonable; Edison heat; lovely beds. Reed, 11 Norway St., Boston.

MIAMI 37, Fla.—Modernly furnished rooms; twin beds; adjoining bath; near bus; quiet neighborhood. J. L. Hughes, 31 N. E. 46th St.

MIAMI, FLA. — New guest rooms; beautiful open surroundings; bus at door; convenient location. PENN-HALL, 7336 Biscayne Blvd.

BOSTON, MASS.—Business woman will rent room or share apartment. Kenmore 3030—Apt. 103.

ROOMS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Settled couple require room, twin beds, private or semi-private bath; meals desired, especially breakfast. Box 46, 1013 National Press Building.

PROFESSIONAL woman wants unfurnished room in Manhattan or near-by suburb; telephone required. Call BR 9-7047 (N. Y. C.) daytime.

LADY wishes room with kitchen privileges. Write Box M-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Quiet, harmonious home for rest and study; all heat; experienced care if needed. (Management Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State license 12 Mason Ter. Lon. 1090

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., N. Y.—Harmonious home for rest, study, with loving attention if needed; competent helpers; established 8 years. Mrs. Myers, 81 Lincoln Avenue.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Trans., perm.; for rest or study; elderly people welcome; attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. No. 5-9484.

Do You Have Real Estate To Rent or Sell?

You can tell many prospective tenants or purchasers about your real estate by placing a classified advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.

CHEMIST

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
Hancock Street
South Braintree, Mass.

JANITOR for small apt. house in small, exclusive section of Auburndale; good opportunity for part-time worker or retired couple. Phone Laf. 4018 after 10 a. m.

AUTO MECHANIC, all around man, permanent, good pay. Lars Super Service Station, 314-30 Jamaica Avenue, Queens Village, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER
Public accountant's office; excellent typist; some experience in bookkeeping helpful; compensation commensurate with experiences; give full details. Box D-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER AND COMPANION wanted for nine-year-old girl in fatherless home; 3-room apartment in Forest Hills, 20 minutes to New York, via Express Subway; state salary. Write K-23, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PART-TIME SECRETARY for typing and filing in Lexington, Mass.: clean, accurate work required; Christian Scientist preferred. Call LEXington 0322.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Housekeeper, elderly woman pref'd; priv. rm. Silver Springs. Four in family. Light duties. Call eves. SHepard 6516.

HOUSEKEEPER DURING WINTER MONTHS. Small children; Christian Scientist. Lt. Comdr. H. E. Davis, 6210 20th Pl., W. Hyattsville, Md.

GENERAL maid, live in or out; no laundry; good salary; small family, children 18 and 10 years. Brookline, Mass. Asp. 7044.

WOMAN 4 days weekly from four until after dinner. Two people, 60 cents an hour. Tel. RE. 7-2309 (N. Y. C.).

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

ASSISTANT JANITOR and wife for large Cambridge apartment building nr. Harvard Square. Exceptional living quarters; gas, electricity, and refrigeration furnished. Box J-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Couple, cook and housework. for country home 20 miles from Buffalo; must like children; some driving; 1½ days off a week. TWIN ELMS, East Aurora, N. Y.

AGENCIES WANTED

DISTRIBUTORS with strong sales organization in Great Britain are open to consider new agencies. Agricultural, Building, General Engineering. Duncan MacNeill, St. Peters Lane, Glasgow, C. 2., Scotland. Also Edinburgh and Stirling.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR?

Have you two or three days a week you can devote to interesting, constructive work? We need a man or woman to sell Monitor advertising to retail firms in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. Commission basis. Previous business experience desirable but not required. More important that applicant be well sold on the Monitor. Exceptional opportunity for a person desiring part-time work. Applicant should be a member of a Christian Science church in Winnipeg, and preferably a resident of Winnipeg. Write Box C-17, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

WANTED—Cutting Tool Representatives for special cutting tools. Commission basis. Territories open in all States. Write giving qualifications and experience. Port Huron Tool Company, 319 Stephenson Building, Detroit 2, Mich.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information. Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 881 B'way, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST with musical experience and good enunciation. Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md., University 2142.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES REPRESENTATIVE, 38, deferred, seeks employment with company or manufacturer; proven sales ability, organization direction; tangibles and intangibles; now employed; available full or part time; salary or commission. Box B-32, 611 Olive, Room 1975, ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFINED young man would act as companion to one or two boys or elderly man; honorable discharge and excellent references. J-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED middle-aged Christian Scientist desires position as companion-housekeeper, good cook, to 1 or 2 adults, preferably in or near Boston. Best references. Box D-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED lady desires position, preferably in college town, as hostess, director of dormitories, club hostel or gift shop assistant. Box J-71, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

USEFUL home companion, capable attendant, Christian Scientist. Go anywhere. The Service Bureau, 83 Falmouth St., Boston. Ken. 4033.

COMPANION or companion-housekeeper to lady. References. Christian Scientist. Write Box C-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION-Practical Nurse, Christian Scientist. Mrs. S. Pippin, 255 West 108th St., Apt. 9D., N. Y. C. (Academy 2-0696).

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass

FIREPROOF STORAGE — MOVING
ATLAS STORAGE CO., INC.
97th and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C., TR. 7-8000

FLORIDA
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida, or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door to door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 59 Prentiss St., Watertown, Mass. Tel Watertown 2663.

WANTED
Loads or part loads anywhere. Dependable service. WOOD BROTHERS, 49 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. Tel. Ari. 0210-0211.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miami, Florida
HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel
112 Langford Building

PART-FULL TIME cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nursemaids, day workers, laundresses, elevator operators, porters, dishwashers. Gooding's Agency, 231 West 125th Street, N. Y. C. MO. 2-2976.

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET, harmonious, modern home; steam heat; for rest and study; day or week. MRS. ETTA M. WELCH, Wolfeboro, N. H.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

ANTIQUES WANTED

SELL YOUR ANTIQUES
For the Highest Cash Prices
to the Internationally known antique dealers
LOUIS JOSEPH, INC.
421 Boylston St. Ken 4148

CHINA, GLASS and SILVER. Rose or grape carved furniture; sell direct. M. WEBBER, 615 Boylston, Boston. Ken. 6886.

ART GALLERIES

GREENLEAF GALLERY 313 Prince St. Boston, Nr. North Station
Original Paintings of New England scenes.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

CASH FOR YOUR CAR ANY LATE MODEL
Hoover Motors Inc., Park Sq., Boston, Hub. 7100

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AVON PRODUCTS
Mrs. Edith Brockbank, 71 Topliff Street, Dorchester, Mass., will call day or evening to show you Avon's exclusive Christmas gifts. COL 2372.

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CARLSON—HAIRDRESSER Rx. 4-5363
COLD WAVE PERMANENT $10-$15 and $20
833 Madison, bet. 69 and 70, N. Y. C., 3d floor

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
37 West 42nd, Bet. 5th and 6th, Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511

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OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
RAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
120 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 2568

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ORIGINAL MAX KREZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SOLID mahogany dining set; davenport and chair and 4-piece bedroom 4-poster set; 5-piece twin-bed walnut set; French China dinner set; complete rock crystal; misc. dishes, furn., etc., all fine condition. By appointment Tel. Mel. 4012-M. Mass.

LEOPARD SKIN—shot in British East Africa in 1912; handsome trophy; $100. ALLAN V. ELLIS, Room 1020 Park Square Building, Boston. Tel. Hub. 1360.

FOR GIFTS—Home-made aprons, necktie style; florals $1.25 each, postpaid in U. S. A.; stripes $1.50. MRS. BERTHA P. NEWCOMER, Hanover, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL Heres (Gorovan) Oriental rug 12' x 20', excellent condition; value $1000, will sell for $600. Las. 2046. (Newton, Mass.)

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Set of china dishes with solid gold rim, service for 12 persons; also glasses with gold rims to match; odd pieces cut glass; imported linens; lace curtains; odd pieces furniture; living room set; dining room set; rugs; draperies. May be seen at Boston Storage Warehouse, 21 Westland Ave., Boston. Ask for Mr. Freeman.

FURNITURE WANTED

I WANT GRAND PIANO
OR SPINET. ORIENTAL RUGS. FURNITURE. oil paintings; anything for large home. No dealers. MR. JOHN FOSTER, LIB. 1468.

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG. 1016, BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2621. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

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SLAVONIC

will be the principal tongue spoken in Europe besides French, Czech, Balkan Slav will influence, and merge with, Russian. "Slovan," 48-page booklet (35 cents), outlines the unified language and translates into English 1000 most useful words. Order from Valeo Publishing Company, Pontiac, Michigan. Money refunded if not satisfied.

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins.
S. SANDLER & CO., 148 Tremont St., Boston.

PECANS FOR SALE

NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big Pecans in shell 5 pounds $2.50, 10 lbs. $5.00; shelled pecans, 2 lbs. $2.00, 5 lbs. $5.00, 10 lbs. $10.00. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street, LIB. 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 800 8th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6800. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

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SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass Wat 0788

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FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, TRO. 4620.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MATHEMATICS
Expert tutoring by M. I. T. grad. Lon. 2134.
BROOKLINE, MASS.

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THE ORIGINAL RAPID PAGE FINDER METHOD applied to the Bible, textbooks and other writings. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. Tal. 2400.

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Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—TYPEWRITER JONES
All Machines Repaired
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CHAS. W. ANTON
114 STOUGHTON ST., UPHAMS CORNER, MASS.—Better upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses renovated. Col. 3706.

WANTED TO BUY

CAR WANTED for private party; '37-'44; must be in good condition; will pay cash. Watertown 9209, (Mass.).

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MINK COAT

Natural wild Mink most luxuriously made. This coat cost $4000 originally and is to be sold on account of estate. Size approximately 40. May be seen on Sunday, November 14, at 1624 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Apt. 24. MR. ROBINSON. Lon. 6817.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

Southern Dairies
Sealtest
ICE CREAM and MILK
808 Graymont Avenue, North

ALABAMA — BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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The uniformly high quality of our work will please you.

FAMILY BUDGET LAUNDRY, Inc.
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street S.
Phone 3-1133

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave B Phone 3-5164

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, MGR.
Phone 3-6963

Quality Paints
Kem-Tone
Wallpaper
Decorative Accessories

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2013 Third Avenue N. Phone 3-4125

Birmingham's Largest Women's Apparel Store
New
Williams
1911 THIRD AVENUE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
Luggage, Ladies' Handbags
Gloves Jewelry
1909 2ND AVE. N.

MOBILE

"As Modern As Tomorrow"
Mary Anne Billie's
ROUGE BOX BEAUTY SHOPPES
130 N. ANN ST. 2-9757
130 N. ANN ST. 2-9658
155 CONTI ST. 2-9351

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

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Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer, inc.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave. Phone 2-2956

Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
Phone 6616

FANNIN'S
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
16 Montgomery Street 7221

Sharman Service Station
201 So. Perry Street
Sinclair Products
Tire and Battery Service

Florida

BRADENTON

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery--Shoes--Hosiery
Dainty Lingerie

CORAL GABLES

Frances Beauty Salon
FRANCES ROOZEN
If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us.
2127 Ponce De Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-1034

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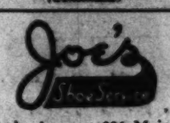
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro-NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

Halifax Cleaners
Eighteen years in same location
126 Magnolia Avenue
Telephone 373 Daytona Beach, Fla.

FLORIDA — DAYTONA BEACH (Continued)



Joe's Shoe Service
140 Volusia Avenue—806 Main Street
Daytona Beach, Fla.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Thomas & Forsyth
Men's Apparel of Distinction
208 S. ANDREWS AVENUE
Air Conditioned

BOOKS
RENTAL LIBRARY
VICTROLA RECORDS
GAMES AND TOYS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
STECKEL-McFARLANE, Inc.
Opposite City Hall PHONE 645

ORR'S
LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Notary Public
Stenographic Service
206 Blount Building Phone 165

for a better figure
try
Our Brassieres and Foundations
The Gossard Shop
14 Tropical Arcade

Fort Lauderdale
FURNITURE CO.
COURTESY—PRICE—QUALITY
229 S. E. 1st Ave. Phone 351
Opp. Governors' Club Hotel

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SALON
Featuring the
HELENE-CURTIS
COLD PERMANENT WAVES
145 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 1552

MIDDLETON'S
Jewelers—Silversmiths
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
229 South Andrews Avenue

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
115 S. W. Second St. Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

MINNIE'S
LITTLE HAT SHOP
Fall Hats, Bags, Belts, Costume Jewelry. A New Feature, Custom Made Hats.
Opposite Champ Carr Hotel
613 E. Las Olas Blvd.

MARTIN'S
Ice Cream Shop
We make our own
Sandwiches—Candies
329 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 2440

J. D. BRYAN
INSURANCE AGENCY
LAUDERDALE ABSTRACT & GUARANTY TITLE COMPANY
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
227 South Andrews Avenue

MARGO'S BEAUTY SALON
Prices pleasing to your pocketbook
Specialising Permanent Waves
Senior Operators
217 S. W. First Avenue Phone 41
Lauderdale Hotel

GENERAL RADIO
Radio Sales—Sound Systems
Guaranteed Repairing
CARL V. SCHWERDT
701 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 131

CHRISTMAS CARDS
LIBRARY • LATEST BOOKS
FILM FINISHING
PHOTOSTATS
Kelcy Photo & Book Shop
810 E. Las Olas Boulevard

READ'S
Department Store
DRY GOODS—YARNS
Interior and Drapery Department
Cor. Wall Street and S. W. First Ave.

VIRGINIA DONALDSON
Beach Wear
For Men, Women, Children
3005 E. Las Olas Blvd. "At the Beach"

FORT MYERS

HOME SUPPLY STORE
Quality Foods Our Motto
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
PROMPT DELIVERY

JACKSONVILLE

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Materials—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3483

Every advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor appreciates knowing when you make a purchase in response to his advertisement.

FLORIDA — JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7987 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7260

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
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Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Fine Furniture
Since 1925
DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS
UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION
Open 9-5 daily
RICHARD PLUMER
135 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7604
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD
INSURAGE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Kem-Tone
The Miracle Wall Finish
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
72 W. Flagler St. Ph. 2-7443

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1943 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

SARASOTA

Luncheonette Candies
Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

Chilk's Silk Shoppe
139 Pineapple Avenue
Exclusive But Not Expensive

HARMONS
Clothes for Men
• WHERE QUALITY REIGNS
Main Street at Five Points

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

The Nautilus
Shell Specimens and Novelties
W. S. GUYNUP FLORIDA THEA. BLDG.

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MYRICK'S
INTERIOR DECORATORS
243 Central Avenue
Phone 5365

FLORIDA — ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

The STAR MARKET
"MELVIN L. SWANSON, Owner"
Home Cooked Foods • Quality Meats
Groceries • Fruits • Fresh Vegetables
700 4th St. North Phone 5976

Pinellas Printing & Stationery Co., Inc.
265 Central Avenue Phone 4104
Next door to the Christian Science Reading Room

Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
1206 Fifth Ave. N. Phone 3622

DIAMOND SOLITAIRES
WEDDING RINGS
AND
MILITARY JEWELRY
Finest American Watches. Expert Repairing
KANISS JEWELRY CO.
11 Florida Arcade Estab. 1925

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meet and Eat at
The Ritenclif Cafeteria
IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 Zack Street
Owned by Rit and Clif Chambers

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25-011

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS., Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

TERRACE GIFT & Flower Shop
Hotel Tampa Terrace Ph. 3022

WEST PALM BEACH

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B. D. COLE INC.
CONSTANT SERVICE
West Palm Beach, Florida

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Milk—Cream—Ice Cream
West Palm Beach

Georgia

ATLANTA

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	A	R	L	Y	L	E		
H		E	Y	E		L		
E		G	E	N	O	A		
C	H	I		I	N	N		
K	E	N	T		C			
E	R	A		P	E	T		
R		L	A	Y		A		
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N	A	O	M	I		T		
T		R	I	D		R		
O	D	Y	S	S	E	Y		

GEORGIA — ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUBBARD PRINTING CO.
Good Printing
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

Pest Control
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 3343 27 Peachtree Arcade
Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.

Wimstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
For Flowers Phone Walnut 0008
9 Peachtree St.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
RHYTHM STEP SHOES
Bucks
218 Peachtree Corner Cain

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Buy War Bonds to help keep America free"
FREEMAN'S BEAUTY SHOP
Phone 4083—4084 502 Walnut St.

the Union
Macon's Style Center

Jos. Kahn & Co.
One Price to All
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys
For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS
Service Station and Garage
Cor Second and Walnut Phone 6678

Crescent Laundry Co.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

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Union of South Africa

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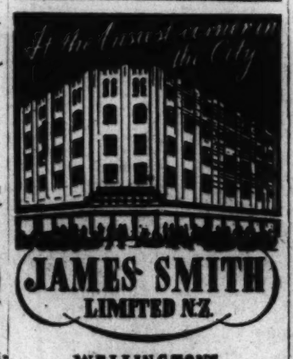

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Secret of Better Baby Photography

Daddy decides to photograph his offspring.

"Look here, Tootsie. . . . No, here. . . . Smile, darling. . . ."

But, alas! the little apple dumpling is contrary, and Daddy starts to glare; or else feels like a hound as Junior bursts into tears. Poor Dad. Here he has gone out of his way, egged on by a beautiful, laughing baby-poster advertising a new type of film—the sure-fire kind; made his purchase, read all the instructions carefully and involved himself in strenuous acrobatics. And all to no avail!

What's wrong? . . . Well, a young man, Joseph Schneider, who makes a number of the baby pictures appearing on national magazine covers, and in ads as well as studio pictures, says he has the answer, and proves it in the accompanying photos of babies. He calls it the "psychological approach."

♪ ♪ ♪

With a background of five years of teaching in the New York City schools and some original visual-aid work in the field of education, Mr. Schneider might be expected to have some fresh ideas on the subject. And he is a father—which has been a help. Photogenic son Billy served as a model in the trial-and-error development of technique.

The secret of successful baby photography, says Mr. Schneider, who makes a full-time business of it, lies in your firm understanding of your child. He says:

"Your approach to a nine-month-old baby must be completely different from your approach to a six-month-old baby. For example, you don't give a six-month-old child three different objects to play with, since he is single-minded, and can play with only one block at a time, whereas a nine-month-old baby can play with two blocks at a time while a third can be used to attract his attention.

♪ ♪ ♪

"You must know the mental processes of the different age levels and cater to these levels before you can do justice to your child. It is very difficult to tell the amateur what to do, because babies are individuals and must be treated as such. But when your shutter snaps let it capture something sparkling. About the squirmiest, wriggliest known thing is a healthy young baby confronted with a camera. He won't sit still or pose or watch the birdie. He will be his sweet, untamed self. To capture that squirm, that wriggle, that quick, sudden smile, that little dimple, is a somewhat difficult but not impossible task. . . ."

Mr. Schneider, who has photographed more than 1,500 children, puts little emphasis on high-speed lights and elaborate equipment. He considers photographic technique secondary to a sound knowledge of child psychology.

Childhood Reflections from Wide World Photos

Squirmiest, Wriggliest Known Thing Is a Young Baby—Says Photographer

How often have you seen a proud parent, camera in hand, go through the customary preliminaries of "Peekaboo, Hootchie Koochie, etc." and still find the subject in an unreceptive or indifferent mood?

There is a successful method of gaining rapt attention, as is evidenced by the above pictures. The professional who made them gives a few hints in the accompanying story.

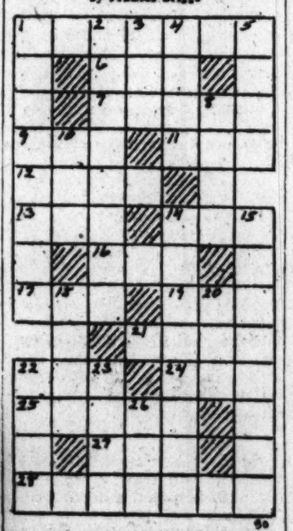
Persistency

"I'm doing the best I can about writing," Pvt. John A. King, Jr., 28, wrote his dad, J. A. King, Sr., Nashville, Tenn. "There is neither pencil nor ink available where I am."

The letter was written in iodine.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Scottish essayist and historian resided at Craigenputtock?
6—An Arimaspo of mythology had but one what?
7—What is one of principal ports and important commercial centers of Italy?
8—What is 22d letter of Greek alphabet?
11—Tavern.
12—What is a county of southeastern England?
13—Epoch.
14—If someone sent you a marikina, would you eat, don, or pet it?
16—To put or set down.
17—Grass-covered earth is what?
18—What is a corded fabric?
21—Lude is a kind of slow, harp, or game—which?
23—Ague.
24—What is name of a genus of rodents?
26—What Bible character wished to be known as Mara?
27—To free.
28—A long wandering or series of travels is called what?

Down

1—The term "double corner" should remind you of what game?
2—DeKoven, American composer, was known by what given name?
3—What is any solution obtained by distillation?
4—What is a handsome tanager of eastern Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru?
5—Dash.
6—What is first word of Poe's "The Raven"?
10—Premium.
14—What objects, included in "Seven Wonders of the World," are still in existence?
15—What may be used as a wall hanging, carpet, or furniture covering?
16—The nickname is State flower of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
20—Australian bird.
22—Open.
25—What is a small boat used especially by American fishing vessels?
26—What is a prefix denoting "same"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

Wall Street Journal: "What's cookin'?" now ceases to be a slangy witticism; it's an expression of genuine concern.

Detroit News: Comes now the annual ordeal of trying to button a child of seven into a snow-suit while she is walking across the room.

St. Louis Star-Times: Americans are fast paying their private debts. By the time the war is over, all they'll owe will be about $2,250 per capita in the national debt.

Today's Quotation

Blest be that spot, where cheerful guests retire
To pause from toil, and trim their ev'ning fire;
Blest that abode, where want and pain repair,
And every stranger finds a ready chair.

—OLIVER GOLDSMITH

Cotton plantations in the Soviet Union produce not only white cotton, but auburn, brown, blue, dark green, emerald and khaki.

In 125 years the Senate has sat as a court of impeachment 12 times, and has removed four men from Federal offices.

In Lighter Vein

The Active Statue

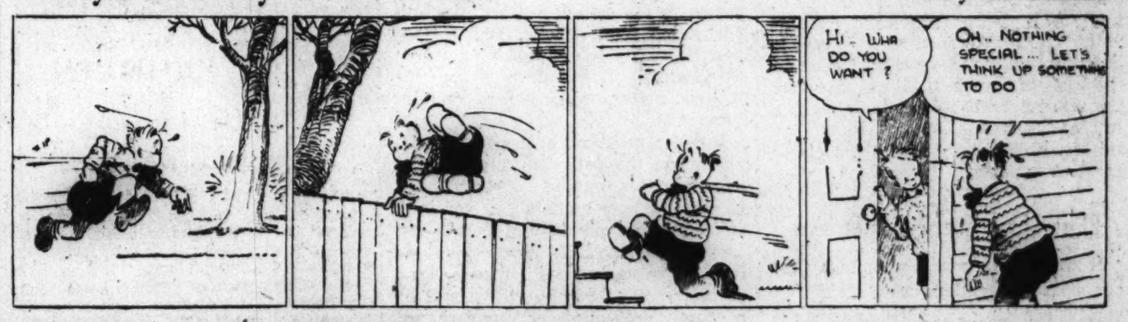
Jock MacGregor, visting his beloved Glasgow, was much attracted by the statue of Sir John Moore, which is in a standing posture.

On his next trip to the city, Jock brought a friend to see the monument, but became confused in his course, and ended up before the statue of James Watts, which the sculptor has arranged in a sitting posture.

"Odds, man," exclaimed the hardy Scot, with a scowl of disappointment, "he's sat down since I saw him last!"

NEWS ITEM — MENDOZA, ARGENTINA:- LAWS HERE EVEN REGULATE STYLE OF POLICEMEN'S MUSTACHES & HAIRCUTS
REGULATIONS ARE REGULATIONS, SENOR
HONK HONK HONK HONK
OFFICIAL BARBER
SIDEBURNS - 1/8" OF AN INCH TOO LONG... I'LL HAVE TO DOCK YOU 2 DAYS' PAY
DO I DETECT A HITLERIAN INFLUENCE?
ARGENTINE POLICE INSPECTION
SHUK!... MY CURLS!
CHIEF OF POLICE
OFFICER BOLANDO
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Posthaste* — By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Why Not Later?* — By RODGERS

I suppose it had to come —
Sooner or later-
But why as long as he does have a choice -
Why — doesn't the Boss ever give me my bath later?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Also Love and Kisses* — By THE HAGERS

It was the box that Mayor Drake Asked me to watch—and no mistake.
"Where did this come from, driver, please?" I asked, and tried to look at ease.
"I told that drake it was too big," He quacked," to carry in this rig.
It came from Main Street—203. And give that bird regards from me!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Report for Experts

When lend-lease settlements are being worked out sometime after the war will all the experts be present?

For example:

Will mothers—

mothers of men who have floated to safety on the one-man dinghies developed by the British for their parachutists but supplied to American aviators?

Will wives—

wives of fliers who owe their lives to special radio equipment provided under reverse lend-lease for American air forces battering Germany?

Will fathers—

fathers of men who survived the cold of high altitudes in specially heated suits made available by America's chief-ally-in-the-air?

Will children—

children of men who came home again because of the improved armor produced for fliers—British or American—in British plants?

The interested Governments may continue to make their reports. They may even stress, as President Roosevelt's report to Congress on reverse lend-lease does, the intangible factors which comradeship-in-arms imposes in any fair-minded calculation of postwar obligations among the Allies. They may point out, as the British White Paper on the same subject does, that "The principle of the transfer of goods and services without charge or calculation is a necessary part of the efficient planning of the war. . . ." But the experts who know best what all this means—the experts we have named above—must make their voices heard in the settlement.

Nevertheless, the submission of the reverse lend-lease report—with some figures—by the President is a timely act. It is becoming every day more necessary that some idea of the aid the United States is receiving from its allies be offered the American people.

Washington's attitude toward the lend-lease problem is sometimes misunderstood as being a sort of loose and sentimental one. But it is nothing of the sort. Where American supplies, or air fields, or bases exist and represent a real postwar value to countries in which they are situated, settlements will be worked out on the basis of value. In other cases the supplies will be sold by American agencies to the nearest and most profitable markets for them. Where goods have been used up in warfare the accounting will be more delicate. But the final settlements will be arrived at with a view to stimulating prosperous world trade.

The American people, and other peoples, need to know that Washington is looking forward to a businesslike settlement that is also a statesmanlike settlement. The new Under Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius, with long experience in lend-lease, is the type of man to reassure Americans on this point. A fair-minded settlement is becoming daily more possible, even on the basis of figures. If all peoples after the war remember what their pooling of resources has bought them, the settlement will only bind them closer together in peace.

Courting Public Esteem

It was not so many years ago that one heard allegations that officials of various companies were trading against their own security-holders in such corporations' stocks, by reason of inside knowledge of earnings and trends. While subsequent laws requiring corporate officers to hold stocks for prescribed periods of time have broken up this practice, an awareness of the public's rights is well exemplified in the recent action of a railroad president, who wrote to the head of the New York Stock Exchange in reference to an unjustified jump in the securities of his company, based on dividend rumors.

Colorado & Southern stocks, as well as an issue of its bonds, commenced to rise suddenly, due to higher earnings which, in turn, had been used as the basis for the hint dividends might be resumed. Then Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington Lines, which controls C. & S., in his letter denied the prospect of dividends at this time. Plainly, it was a warning to the public. As a result, the securities fell back in price.

Mr. Budd's forthright action was primarily a step to protect the reputation of the road's directorate and its officers, since the assumption would be that leaks on dividend prospects would emanate from inside sources. It is evidence of the solicitude for public esteem on the part of the better class of today's industrialists.

But the Tulips Will Return

One may become accustomed to rayon hosiery instead of nylon, oleomargarine instead of butter, buttons instead of zippers, but to jonquils instead of tulips in Boston's historic Public Garden—never!

For 57 years, Spring has brought its carpet of tulips to the Garden as regularly as its robins. It has brought also thousands of visitors from near-by towns and States to admire these lovely beds which paid actual tribute to the skill of the tulip growers of Holland.

Since the war, the tulip display has lacked its traditional perfection. Now the bulbs are found to be deteriorating and jonquils have been selected in their place for the duration.

In peacetime, Holland exported more than 100,000,000 bulbs to America. When word came that the tulip fields had been spared the bombings, horticulturists rejoiced, but they knew that they had imported their last bulbs for many months.

Tulip beds may seem trivial things in the heat of a world conflict, but there is more than passing significance in the fact that England in the most trying hours of its history still found it important to grow flowers, as well as food, and to camouflage unsightly bomb craters with blooms.

American cities, likewise, have somehow managed to maintain their parks despite the hampering lack of manpower. Boston's Public Garden will flower again in the Spring, and eventually the tulips will return. When that day comes, there will be cause for great rejoicing, for it will mean that Holland is free.

Measuring Food Needs

Election of Mr. Lehman as Director General of the new United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Council, and the naming of Mr. Acheson as permanent chairman, were inevitable since the United States must furnish the bulk of food, materials, and, it is likely, the technical and administrative skill required in the first steps to make large areas of the postwar world again more or less self-sustaining.

The size of the job to be done is difficult to estimate. Most estimates we have seen have patently been underestimates. They have been, for the most part, compiled by governments or exiled governments of lands that must be fed; and they have fallen into two classes: (a) the portrayal of extreme but presumably short-lived need in the hope something large will be done to alleviate acute distress, (b) a gentle underplaying of need in the hope that once relief were begun in a small way it would be easier to get it expanded later.

As a matter of fact, as we believe the Atlantic City meeting will show, there is no measurable need. It is true there will be hundreds of millions of Europeans, to say nothing of Asiatics, experiencing food deficits, and a good portion of the job of making up deficiencies may, indeed, devolve upon the United States even before another harvest.

But the precise margins of this demand and the period over which the demand will extend depends very largely on how quickly the normally efficient food production of Europe can be put back into high gear. Thus, there may be an early need for soup lines, or their equivalent, but there will be a concomitant need for the barnyard animals, the seeds, the fertilizers and machinery that can speedily restore Europe to the place where it produces about 38 per cent of the world's food.

So, alacrity and intelligence may take the place of incalculable quantities of food.

Armchair strategists have predicted that the war will last anywhere from three months to nine years before the Axis folds up. Interesting predictions might be offered, also, as to when the armchair strategists will fold up.

Russia's advance was so rapid this past week, that the Nazi soldiers probably had to listen to Der Führer's address over a walkie-talkie. . . . That'll be the day, when Der Führer has to deliver his address over one.

After stealing his third car, a Kansas City felon told police it was a habit he couldn't break. There's a fellow over in Europe who has the same habit with countries, but he's losing it.

Hull of Tennessee couldn't help get along with the Russian head man, comments the Detroit News, since Stalin is from Georgia. Sho' 'nuf.

Speeding Homeward

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

To End War Quickly

In a recent news broadcast from The Christian Science Monitor the speaker stated that today world thought seems focused on ending the war quickly rather than establishing a lasting peace. This attitude is fraught with much danger and should be challenged by all clear thinkers. We have all seen the results of the sudden end of World War One before definite peace aims had been established.

In the past it has been the groups with evil aims and ambitions who seem to have had the most definite plans of action and to have been most aggressive in promoting them. Men of good will must offset these with a militant and progressive peace program composed not of idealistic slogans and vague generalities but of sound, clearly defined objectives universal in scope and beneficence.

Altadena, Calif. LUCILLE TURNER

Taxing Luxuries

In a recent issue, the Mirror of World Opinion spoke of the $100 neckties in Detroit. Right above was a reasonable deduction on frozen rentals. It brought to thought a possible solution on some of these tax problems—the national sales tax seems doomed—but why couldn't OPA place a good-size luxury tax on purchases of goods for which these ceiling prices have been placed, say 30 per cent, on the amount paid over the ceiling price? Hence—a good tie price is, say, $3. Then the Government could collect 30 per cent of $97 or $29.10 on each $100 tie sold. A house whose rent was ceilinged at $65 if rented for $125 could be taxed 30 per cent of $60 or $18 per month. In this way, the owner whose living costs and upkeep costs have raised since July 1, 1941, will get a higher rent, and will be helping the tax situation, as will the highly paid war worker. Just a thought. (MRS.) H. G. ELWELL

Montebello, Calif.

He Suspects Irony

I strongly suspect that whoever wrote the recent editorial entitled "The Comma Situation" did so either with a bit of irony or a grain of salt because he used just thirty commas in twenty-one lines.

But, so be it, I am reminded of Lord Timothy Dexter's Autobiography which he did not punctuate at all but added pages of punctuation marks at the end with instructions to the reader to "salt and pepper to taste."

As the speaker talks, he pauses—he intonates, he stresses, he gesticulates. The writer punctuates. So I say, so long as the writer is fluent about it, let him set his own pace.

Boston MARSHALL R. PIHL

No Favored Class

The factor that should determine whether any man is to be drafted should be his usefulness to the armed forces because of his individual abilities or fitness. General Marshall clearly saw the basic demands when he said that he did not see why the fathers should be regarded as a sacrosanct class of citizens. A man's duty to fight for freedom is like his duty to vote or pay taxes, all men must share it equally and there must be no favored class. FRED DARLEY

Berkeley, Calif.

Ration Points

A great deal of figuring and adjusting has been done by our food rationing officials, but some facts still remain overlooked. Under the present system, a child is allowed the same number of brown points covering meat, butter, cheese, etc., as an adult person. I believe a lesser number of points should be allowed small children. After reaching a certain age, they then could receive the same as an adult.

We are told to share equally.

Hopkins, Minn. (MRS.) CHARLES SMITH

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Gates to the Fortress

The Wide Horizon

By Sydney A. Clark

The importance of "South Slavia," which is the literal meaning of Yugoslavia, increases daily as the Allied invasion draws near the Balkans. The greatest immediate threat to Hitler's inner Fortress is the long island-sheltered littoral from Albania to Trieste, a coast line commonly called Dalmatia, though it includes much more.

Albania, which Mussolini stole on Good Friday of 1939, and which the Nazis now control, came in for serious attention from American bombardiers as early as October 13 of this year when Tirana, its village capital, was heavily bombed for the first time. The landing forces invading captive Albania to free it must use the port of Durazzo, which was the down-at-heel Turkish port of Dratsch as I first knew it before World War One. The succession of Powers which controlled this Balkan gateway since Roman times may serve as a sample of the card catalogue of Adriatic history. It was ruled in turn by Romans, Avars, Normans, Venetians, Epirotes, Angevins, Serbians, Albanians, Turks, again Albanians, and then Italians. It is ruled by German Nazis. It will be ruled by AMG and then turned back to Free Albania.

* * *

Montenegro disappeared from the map in 1918 after contributing two queens to neighboring dynasties. Princess Zorka married the great King Peter Karageorgevitch of Serbia and her sister, the Princess Elena, married King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. One remembers Montenegro for what it was, the country of Black Mountains as its name proclaims. The Serbo-Croat name, Crna Gora, means the same thing and in either language the region's bleak, grim, somber ranges are a barrier rather than a gateway. The zigzag road which climbs to its lofty capital Cetinje from the tortuous bay of Cattaro (Kotor) was and will again be the tourist's delight.

The Boka Kotorska, however, being a long, deep inlet from the sea, will be as useful as it is beautiful. It may serve as a naval base for the Allies as it once did for Austria.

Dalmatia is the heart of the whole Slavic littoral of the Adriatic and the port city of Split is the heart of the heart, with Dubrovnik and Sibenik to flank it south and north. Any artistically inclined soldier who may chance to have read Rebecca West's "Black Lamb and Gray Falcon" will surely wish to invade the Fortress by the gateway of Split, which is of late reported to be already in the hands of Yugoslav Partisans.

* * *

Split was Aspalaton, the palace of Diocletian. The vast mass of this palace covers almost 10 acres and houses 3,000 persons who have made their homes in its walls and halls and marble temples. It is the *Stari Grad* (Old Town) of Yugoslavian Split as against the more spacious *Novi Grad* (New Town) outside the walls. This Roman imperial palace, now Old Town of Dalmatia, is the chief source of our Georgian architecture "with its emphasis on space and variety and graceful pomp," as Rebecca West emphatically points out. The great Scottish architect, Robert Adam, literally brought this style from Split to Britain.

Zara, Fiume, Pola, Trieste are Italian ports which have fastened themselves like jungle creepers on the eastern side of the Adriatic. The sensuous poet Gabriele d'Annunzio seized Fiume in a celebrated adventure and Mussolini, in a gesture of typical flamboyance, rewarded him by having the entire prow of d'Annunzio's battle cruiser, the Puglia, set up on the poet's estate on a hillside above Lake Garda. It juts out in spectacular fashion like the Duce's own chin when making an old-time balcony speech. Such swashbuckling days are over for Italy for a long, long time and we now behold our anomalous cobelligerent actually attacking its own Adriatic ports held by its long-time Axis ally, Germany. The Adriatic gates to an enslaved continent creak before the winds of a healing invasion and they will be blown wide open as the winds become a gale and then a full hurricane.

More Meat Than Ever!

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Mrs. Jones went to the market yesterday and found little meat to choose from. Mrs. Jones was not irritated. She wanted to help the war. But Mrs. Jones was curious. Where did all the meat go to?

Some of the meat went abroad in lend-lease. But curiously enough, and this is the point of this article, more meat, and a better supply of food all round, was eaten right here at home than before the war.

More meat, somebody asks—here in the United States? Yes. Despite the apparent shortage of meat, more of it is actually being consumed in the United States now than before the war. To go statistical on the subject, the average annual consumption of red meat for the five years 1935 to 1939 was 126.4 pounds, whereas the present average is 128.6 pounds per person.

* * *

Well, then, if civilian Americans are getting more meat, why can't Mrs. Jones get hers? The Joneses used to have a nice sirloin steak once or twice every week at least, because Mr. Jones and the children like it; but now they are lucky if the butcher has any, even if Mrs. J. has the ration points.

Well, the answer to that one, according to latest statistics of the very well informed Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, is a good deal like the answer to what happened in Britain. Everybody knows about the onerous war food diet in Britain, how monotonous it is, how starchy it is, how the emphasis is on potatoes and war bread. But the peculiar thing about this British diet, which would seem insufferable to the great mass of the public at any time but war, is that it actually represents an improvement for the lowest income groups! "Rationing," observes Dr. Ezekiel in a recent statement, "plus supplementary food for war workers, school lunches for children, free milk for babies and expectant mothers, and vitamins for all, have actually raised the diets and health of the lowest 10 per cent of the English people, despite the privations of war."

And something of that same sort has happened in the United States. In the United States rationing has tended to even out consumption, raising food supplies to the lowest income groups—and reducing those for the well-to-do. The meat that you and I are not getting is going to income groups that may never have been able to afford so much—or any—in the past.

The big contrast here, with Britain, is that there is no over-all shortage of food in the United States. Using meat as the illustration, and making allowance for local shortages, if you had to cut down on your meat the probability is that you are above the income level of this theoretical average homo Americanus, round about whom such a web of statistical hypothesis is spun. After February 1 there will be another story. Hog production was pushed up higher than could be fed after the reserves were used up, so in order to continue to ship abroad we must get ready to eat less meat.

These statistics, so far as I know, are correct, and it is not done with mirrors. The term "meat," for example, does not include poultry, but that is because so much more poultry is now being eaten than the average before the war that it would not be fair to include it. The five-year prewar peace average was 20.7 pounds per capita, while today it has jumped up to 31.6 pounds.

* * *

It is a little ironical perhaps that because we are at war a considerable section of the country is eating better. But it is no more ironical than the fact that industrial labor is getting higher wages, farmers peak profits and corporations largest returns, after taxes, ever known. The meat "shortage" comes in part from lend-lease exports, but more particularly from the fact that millions of people who previously could not afford meat are now getting it.

This is war time, but it is pleasant to repeat Dr. Ezekiel's words,

"There is probably less malnutrition or hunger in the United States today than ever before."

Political Opportunism

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Many though not all of the major political blunders made by the people of the United States in the years succeeding the period of so-called reconstruction are in some degree directly traceable to a hope of accomplishing some desired end by a method or process momentarily attractive because of its promise to correct weaknesses in the body politic.

Champions of a new political theory in a community which has never suffered appreciably from lack or poverty on the one hand, or from too great riches on the other, have arrayed class against class, section against section, industry against industry, and neighbor against neighbor, by instilling fear or prejudice.

This doctrine of class distinction in a country where no class divisions or prejudices actually exist has appealed persuasively and convincingly to many of us. It has its appeal today, even as potent as in the days of the professional champions of extremism and opportunism. These days we seem logically to fix in the era originating shortly before the year 1896. Except in the periods marking the two wars in which we have come to the aid of our good neighbors elsewhere while uniting in the defense of our own homes and our own ideals, we as an identical community have not, since the advent of William Jennings Bryan, Jerry Simpson, and their generation of champions of some specific "ism," been free from the influence of the special pleaders of the cause of some imaginary class set up in forensic embellishments against a class or classes non-existent in fact.

* * *

Excepting only the misfortunes of regional lack due to unavoidable disasters or climatic conditions, the imaginary disasters from which we as a great family have suffered have been of our own creation, with symptoms and dangers magnified by specialists and diagnosticians insisting that they providentially have discovered and are prepared to administer the nostrums guaranteed to assure quick and permanent recovery. That most of these experimenters and opportunists have failed is because they have been discredited and distrusted before being entrusted with the opportunity sought by them. A few have proved their lack or their selfishness in sections or communities unfortunate enough to yield to their persuasiveness. The lesson has been dearly learned.

Against the persuasive power of the larger pressure groups in politics the people have, in the main, stood steadfast and unyielding. Populism, the champions of silver money, Farmer-Labor partisans, the Progressives, so-called, and other minority groups have had their day and left the great arena largely to the two older parties. Even the remnant of the New Deal banner is scarcely visible in the twilight of its vanishing glory.

* * *

In politics, as elsewhere, the balance of power and the strength necessary to a right decision is vested in those who possess the wisdom and the vision to conserve and marshal their forces and their votes. The traditional devotion of the voters in the States of the South to the Democratic Party is too often attributed to sectional prejudices. But in any event even those who question the wisdom or the method of these neighbors must admit that their constancy has, in the main, saved them from the mistakes of the followers of political quacks and opportunists.

As a united, and it is hoped a thoughtful and generous, people, it is important that, on the eve of a national election in which really vital decisions must be made, we take account of influences which will determine the course to be taken. We will be compelled to listen to appeals of prejudice and warnings of threatened or imagined disaster. We will be asked to follow new and unexplored world highways, and, meanwhile, be warned lest we unwisely fail to travel in old and familiar paths. We are all likely to be compelled to listen to a great deal of advice that we should not and will not follow.

Due to persuasive influences, supplemented by the necessities of a global war, the people of the United States have made reclaimable surrender of sovereign rights and powers. With a return to peace, these must be reclaimed or restored. If there was a time when the people could be made to believe that they were not capable of making their own decisions or directing the conduct of their own affairs, that time has passed.

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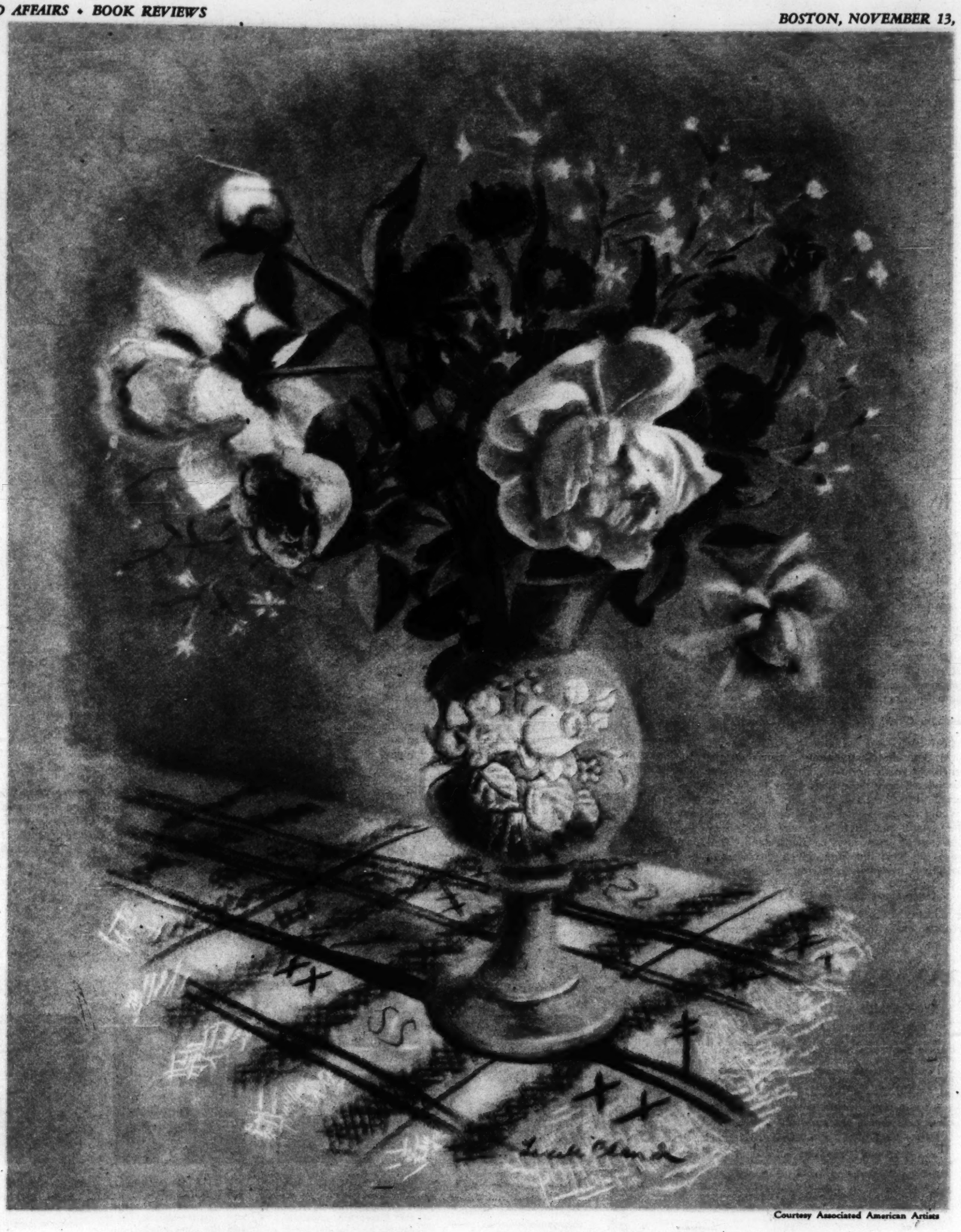

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"SPRING FLOWERS" BY LUCILE BLANCH - - - SEE "I HEAR AMERICA SINGING"—*Pages 8-9*

The War at Turkey's Door - - - - - *Derek Patmore* - - - - - - - **Page Three**

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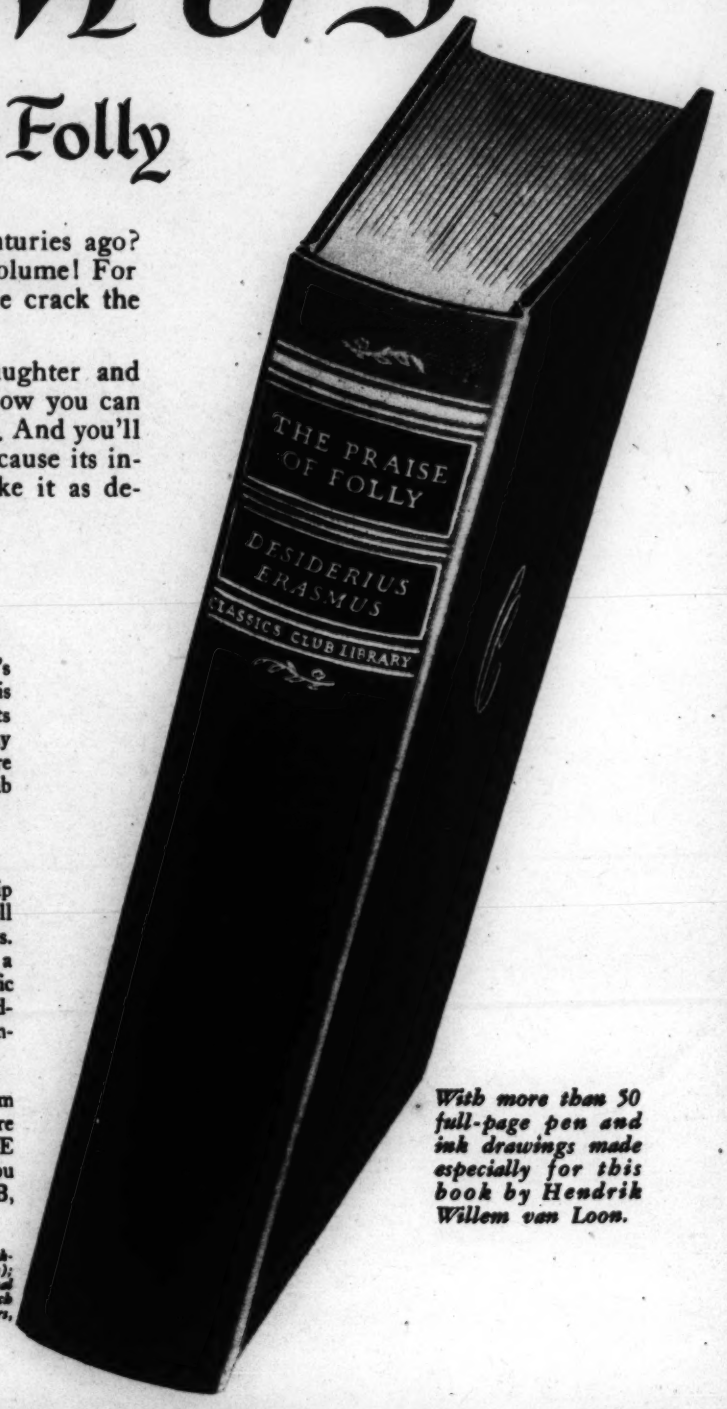

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Associated Press Photo

TURKISH SOLDIERS ARE DRILLED TO PROTECT INSTANTLY THEIR NATION'S NEUTRALITY AND INDEPENDENCE

The War at Turkey's Door

By Derek Patmore

"WILL TURKEY ENTER THE WAR?" "When is Turkey coming in?" These are the two questions which have been asked me in London since I returned from Ankara. After recent conversations with Turkish leaders, my answer is that Turkey will continue her present policy of remaining a friendly neutral and that the Turkish nation has no intention of entering the war at present.

Naturally, a sudden turn in the international situation might force Turkey to take military action, and President Ismet Inonu is continually warning his people of such a possibility. But the Turkish nation, while deeply sympathetic to the United Nations' cause, wants peace, and it feels that it is rendering a great service to Britain and the United States by maintaining its present policy of armed neutrality.

* * *

There are many reasons for Turkey's present attitude. The first is that Turkish foreign policy is now dominated by one factor—Turkey's relations with Soviet Russia. Until the foundation of the Turkish Republic by Kemal Ataturk, some 20 years ago, Russia had always been the hereditary enemy of Turkey, and even today the average Turk is haunted by fear that Moscow may one day demand the Dardanelles, and all the recent assurances given to Ankara by the United States, Britain, and Soviet Russia have not completely allayed this deep-rooted notion. For this reason, every responsible Turkish leader will tell you that Turkey must remain a strong neutral in order to help maintain order in the postwar world and to defend her own territorial rights.

However, the Turks are realists. They know that they cannot fight Soviet Russia. So they live in hope with regard to the future of the Dardanelles and the question of Russian spheres of influence.

Meanwhile, the Saracoglu Government has made definite moves during the past year to improve its relations with Moscow—relations which had become embittered after the Von Papen bomb trial last year.

And these moves have greatly improved relations between the two countries. Undoubtedly one of Turkey's ablest diplomats, Djavin Atchikalin did much to smooth away the difficulties between the two countries during his recent tenure of office as Ambassador to Moscow, and Mr. Vinogradoff, the clever young Soviet Ambassador to Ankara, has also played his part in dispelling Turkish fears about his country's future intentions. Indeed, the last time I was in Ankara the whole diplomatic world was talking of the growing friendship between the Russian Ambassador and the Turkish Premier, Shukru Saracoglu. But realistic Turks don't trust sentiment, and they would like Moscow to put all its cards on the table and openly declare its postwar policy in the Near East.

* * *

Another factor which is keeping Turkey out of the war is Turkey's internal situation. Modern Turkey has never been a rich country, and the present war has been a great drain on her limited economic resources. The maintenance of a standing army of more than 1,000,000 men during the past four years has been a terrific charge for the Turkish nation, and, although no Turk grudges it, the Turkish Army has cost the Turkish people immense sums which they can ill afford, and this charge has completely disrupted the country's finances. This financial deficit was the main reason which forced the Turkish Government to impose the unpopular Varlik, or fortune tax, at the end of last year. As one of Turkey's leading statesmen said to the writer: "Unless we had imposed the tax we should have been practically bankrupt."

Yet another reason which has forced the Turkish General Staff to decide against entering the war at present is the knowledge that Turkey's system of communications is not yet ready for the strain imposed by modern mechanized warfare. This fact was brought home to the Turkish generals when the Turkish military mission, headed by the able General Salih, visited the Tunisian front this spring. As an able neutral military observer remarked to the writer in Ankara just before he left: "Turkey saved the Middle East in 1941, because the country was unsuitable for German tank warfare and the Turkish Army is superb on the defensive. But it is not yet ready for an offensive campaign."

Still, if Turkey is determined to remain neutral, it does not mean that Turkish policy will remain passive. On the contrary, President Ismet Inonu and his Government are determined to continue Kemal Ataturk's policy of making Turkey a modern progressive and militarily powerful state. Evidence of this is the news confirmed to me by a high Turkish Government official in Ankara that great changes are going to be made in the Turkish High Command.

* * *

Marshal Fevzi Chakmak, Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army, and grand old man of the Turkish Army, is expected to retire this autumn, having reached the age limit, thus making room for a younger man. Moreover, many brilliant young officers trained in modern warfare will be promoted to high commands. It is generally expected in Ankara that Gen. Kiazim Orbay, who knows Britain well, and is known to be pro-Ally, will succeed Marshal Chakmak as Commander-in-Chief, and that his Chief of Staff will be the brilliant Salih Pasha, who is the idol of the Turkish Army and is acknowledged to be the most gifted of the younger generals (General Salih headed the Turkish military mission to Tunisia).

At the same time, the Turkish Foreign Office, ably guided by the Foreign Minister, Nouman Menemenjoglou, is much preoccupied with the future of the Balkans and postwar problems in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Turks would like to see the Balkan Entente revived, and they favor any move toward Balkan federation. However, they realize that the Balkan problem is insoluble until Bulgaria is taught reason. Indeed, future events in Bulgaria might be one of the few factors which would force Turkey into war, because Turkey believes that anything which happens in Bulgaria vitally affects her own security and frontiers.

* * *

Turkey does not feel that it would help the United Nations' cause by fighting now, but her leaders are keeping a keen watch on the changing European situation and, being shrewd observers, they are anxious about the future. "What is Russia going to do?" is one of their main preoccupations, and a sidelight on their feelings about the contemporary political scene is summed up in a remark made to me just before I left Turkey: "You're winning the war on the battlefields, but are you going to win it diplomatically, too?"

Turkey may not enter the war at present, but she is convinced Germany is beaten. She is an ally of Britain, and future events may yet influence Turkey's leaders to prove their loyalty to this alliance by far-reaching concessions. However, Ismet Inonu always maintained that his country needs peace, and it is unlikely that the Turks will fight, unless future events force a decision upon them.

Coast Guard Camera in Combat

By Capt. Ellis [illegible]

Top: Maneuvers of a U. S. Coast Guard Mounted Beach Patrol Along Tide-Swept Atlantic Sands. Below: Damaged Nazi Submarine Just Before Its Sinking by Coast Guard Cutter Spencer. Left: Boatswain's Mate Pipes All Hands!

Official U. S. Coast Guard Photos

Before Pearl Harbor, the Coast Guard had only a small number of photographers in its ranks. Quietly pursuing its duties in peacetime, the Coast Guard had little call or occasion for extensive photographic work. The outbreak of war changed all this. As the nation's oldest armed force in continuous existence, the Coast Guard had always participated in the country's wars, but it was quickly apparent that this time the service was going to war on a greater scale than ever before in its 154 years' history.

The Public Relations Division was confronted with the job of covering the Coast Guard's participation in the world's greatest news story. Reorganization of the division to meet the new challenge began at once. From the thousands of men joining the service were culled additional photographers, particularly men who had been newspaper photographers. In addition to the basic military training that everyone receives, they were given special technical training when necessary. All received special instruction in meeting the problems confronting them.

The Coast Guard wanted the best pictures of the war it could get. It wanted pictures that would meet the high standards set by modern newspapers and periodicals. It wanted pictures that would become a worthy part of the naval photographic records that began in the days when the great Civil War photographer, Matthew Brady, was photographing the North's ironclad Monitor.

"You're documenting a war," photographers were told in substance, "you're showing the folks back home what is happening to their boys, you're telling the nation what we're doing to help win the war. The war for you is not just a clash between two ships. The war is every man in it, and that man all the time. As long as he is on duty that man is fighting, whether he is below deck shaving or manning a battle station. The cook in the galley is as much a fighting man as the officer on the bridge. Battles are few considering the length of time a man

(Continued on page 10)

"JACK," he yelled, "Jack! Isn't that a submarine coming up out there?"

The Coast Guard combat cameraman standing on the quarterdeck of the warship jerked around to see the chief boatswain's mate beside him pointing at a spot about a quarter mile off the cutter's port quarter. A long, dark object seemed to be squeezing itself out of the water.

"While I grabbed for the camera at my feet," the photographer said, "the skipper gave orders to a gunner's mate on the wing of the bridge.

"The gunner's 20-millimeter cannon began throwing shells and I began shooting film from every angle I could think of. Our crew was yelling like a college cheering section. I closed my eyes once and thought I was back at St. Louis, covering a Cardinal-Dodger baseball game."

The photographer who tells that story of an exciting moment aboard the Coast Guard Cutter Spencer obtained the first good pictures in this war of Americans destroying a Nazi submarine. The pictures appeared on the front pages of newspapers in all parts of the country.

This battle incident is only one of many showing the Coast Guard and other armed services in action that have been recorded by the Coast Guard combat camera from the Aleutians to the Solomons and Salerno.

Behind the Coast Guard combat camera is a man, a man whose job in a shooting war is to "shoot the scene" with the camera that the public may know what is going on "out there" and "over there." More than any other medium the camera makes clear to the public what this war is like, and a well-informed public is the bulwark of a battling democracy.

Pearl Harbor marked the opening of a new chapter in spot news photography. Ever since that day pictures of a degree of excellence hitherto unattained have been pouring into news offices, and editors are daily set the bewildering task of making a choice of what to print. In bringing the war scene home to the American people the various branches of the service have done a stupendous job, and particularly outstanding has been the work of the United States Coast Guard, examples of which are given on this page.

The men who run the Republic's war must know, too, what is happening. A picture of an enemy ship or shore installation may reveal hitherto unknown technical developments, the strong and weak points of his defense, and visibly confirm the damage done.

There is another, less spectacular, phase of photographic work that is also none the less important. This includes damage records, installations, construction pictures that for reasons of national security are not released to the public but are invaluable to engineering and research boards. For example, the steel splinter shield surrounding a gun may be smacked by a shell. A photograph taken immediately, before repairs are made, may lead to the redesigning of the shield. A picture of a plane taking off from the deck may lead to a change in the method of takeoff.

Sitka Spruce Dives to Victory

By Melvin Arnold

A-FRAME USED ON FORESHORE LOGGING IN ALASKAN WILDERNESS

THE MASSIVE SPRUCE, towering high as a 20-story building into the Alaska sky, shivered under the fast-eating saws of two Swede fallers, wavered, rended itself free from its base, and crashed to the forest floor.

Three months later, this tree, transformed into a flight of RAF Mosquito bombers, flashed over Germany at a six-mile-a-minute speed and unloaded tons of high explosives on Nazi works.

Thousands of such trees are being felled this year in the rain-drenched Tongass National Forest of the southeastern Alaskan panhandle—a forest larger than the State of West Virginia. Here is the world's last great reserve of Sitka spruce, the pre-eminent aircraft wood that has a greater bending strength, pound for pound, than many steels.

Responding to the call of the United States Government, hundreds of Oregon and Washington loggers in recent months have been arriving in the Far North. They are being called on to deliver as much aircraft spruce from this one forest in 1943 as the long-established spruce industry of the States. Wielding double-bitted axes and vicious-toothed saws, they already are producing millions of board feet for the airplane factories of the United States and Great Britain.

In the bunkhouses at night, the weary loggers shed their rain-soaked "waterproofs" and tell the visitor that this is Sitka spruce's last war. Only timber from virgin stands can qualify for aircraft use; and Sitka spruce's growth requires too many centuries to make commercial "farming" possible when the present forests are cut over.

* * *

In World War I, the need for aircraft lumber grew so desperate that the War Department set up the Spruce Production Division and sent several thousand soldiers with axes and saws into the narrow "fog belt" bordering the North Pacific Coast—the only area on the globe where Sitka spruce is found. The soldiers supplemented the production of civilian loggers, turning out the raw material for the "Jennies" and other planes of the time.

The designers of wood-built bombers, fighters, transports and trainers insist on Sitka spruce because of its combination of light weight with extraordinary strength. Its fibers are among the longest of any wood, and are interlocked. A Sitka spruce wing beam, in a power dive, flexes, and thus scatters the strain over a wide wing surface. When the plane's dive is completed, the beam returns to its original shape.

In the present war, airplane factories are clamoring for more of the "fightin'est wood" than ever before. Early in 1942 the consumption of the manufacturers had run so far ahead of the Sitka spruce industry's output that a slowdown of airplane production lines was threatened.

The War Production Board sent an S O S. to the Forest Service. With much of the best forests in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia cut over, Forest Service officials concluded that the only hope lay in opening up the Alaskan wilderness. To find out how much spruce of aircraft quality was available in the Alaskan panhandle, the officials dispatched one of America's outstanding foresters, Jim Girard, a colorful veteran who has written most of the grading rules now in use for aircraft timber. Girard made timber "cruises" of sample areas. He reported to Washington that the Alaska timber surpassed the spruce of the United States in quality and that there was sufficient quantity of the aircraft grades to justify a big-scale operation.

Speedily the Alaska Spruce Log Program was set up as an agency under the Commodity Credit Corporation. Staffs were organized in Juneau and Seattle, headed by B. F. Heintzleman, Alaska regional forester, as director, and Charles G. Burdick, his chief of forest management in the territory, as general manager of the program. The latter is widely known in the North Country for his work in organizing the Civilian Conservation Corps among the Eskimos on the Arctic coast, and in buying tens of thousands of reindeer for the Government in 1939. Burdick promptly began making contracts with Oregon and Washington "gyppos"—a term of perfect respectability, applied to "free-lance" logging operators in the Pacific Northwest. Early this past winter the first gyppos began arriving at Alaskan beachheads, with equipment and crews.

One logger, Ed Buol—a gyppo whose operations have grown to the point where he has a number of gyppos working for him—required six scows, each 40 feet wide and 110 feet long, to move supplies. Urged along by ocean-going tugs, the scows headed out of Seattle's port on one of the strangest voyages the Pacific has ever seen. Lashed on the clumsy vessels were two rock crushers, four 24-ton bulldozer-tractors (each almost as heavy as a General Grant tank), five 10-ton logging trucks, six powerful Diesel "donkeys," a whole village of knocked-down wooden buildings, plus 15 miles of steel cable and 50 tons of food.

* * *

The square-nosed scows breasted the waters of the Pacific for 900 miles, and finally hove to off the beach of Kosciusko Island.

The superintendent of construction arrived on the mail boat in the middle of a stormy night. Jumping from the boat to the off-shore landing float, he found a skiff and started rowing toward the beach. As he approached the surf his boat appeared to run aground on rocks. The superintendent backed away and headed shoreward again. After struggling with a supposed reef for almost an hour, the hard-rowing superintendent discovered that he had been "grounding" on schools of salmon! He then forced the skiff through the fish and landed at the Buol camp.

On the mainland and islands making up the Tongass National Forest, veteran lumbermen from the States have encountered the toughest logging of their careers. This is a truck-logging operation, and building roads into the timber is the biggest troublemaker. In the Coast Range of Oregon and Washington, the bulldozer blades on big tractors quickly move the tons of earth required for building a forest road. But a crew building a road in an Alaskan Sitka spruce forest must blast its way through stretches of limestone bluffs which are relieved only by bottomless, swampy pits of muskeg. Over the muskeg, corduroy roads have to be built up, layer on layer, until they will support a 10-ton truck loaded with 30 tons of logs.

* * *

The Alaskan spruce is big enough to challenge the muscle and skill of the most experienced high climbers, who scale the tallest trees, chopping off limbs, sawing off the top and fastening the blocks and tackle used in "yarding" logs by long cables from the surrounding forest. The average Sitka spruce which is logged for aircraft lumber is about 450 years old, 200 feet high (80 feet to the first limb), and 6 feet in diameter at breast height. Such a tree will yield close to 9,000 board feet of lumber.

For shipment to mills in the States, the Alaskan logs are bundled into giant rafts 250 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 30 feet deep. Assembled in wooden cribs, the logs are tightly bound by heavy chains and cables, and then floated out to sea, towed by stoutly powered tugs. Nine hundred miles they travel—through narrow passages, on storm-swept seas, and around sharp-edged reefs—to Puget Sound. Each raft brings nearly a million board feet to help satisfy the war needs of the United Nations.

One recent raft contained some Sitka spruce of such extraordinarily rare quality that manufacturers paid $700 per 1,000 feet for the finished lumber. Common spruce has a ceiling price of $28 a 1,000, while aircraft grades average $140.

As the loggers in the Tongass National Forest send the rafts on the long and tortuous sea voyage to the States, they find satisfaction in the knowledge that the crash of trees in the Alaskan wilderness is being echoed in the crash of bombs on Nazidom.

TRUCKLOAD OF HIGH-GRADE SPRUCE EN ROUTE TO VICTORY

Which of these New Mexican

HAND WOVEN TIES

will you accept FREE

WITH A CHRISTMAS ORDER?-

DEAR READER: Out here in New Mexico, at the end of the Santa Fe Trail, I run a little trading business for my Spanish and Indian neighbors.

These people have been hand weavers of beautiful textiles for a long time. The Indians were raising cotton and weaving it before the Spanish came. But the Spanish, when they settled here, back in the 17th century, brought sheep along and looms to weave the wool.

Ever since, in our remote mountain villages, sheep raising and hand weaving of wool have been ways of making a living. And the country in which these people live and work has made natural artists of them.

I make a discovery

A few years ago I discovered that the fine fabrics these people were turning out could be made up into such beautiful ties as you see here. So I got together a group of the most skillful weavers, the older men, and a group of women to do the cutting, sewing and finishing. Then I undertook to sell their ties, by mail, to people all over the country who appreciate unusual things.

We have been right successful. But now I want to make more friends for these people and their ties. I know that if you once start wearing these ties you will come back for more. So I am making you this offer to send you one tie FREE with a Christmas order.

How they are made

Today these people weave the material for these ties on the same old-fashioned hand looms their fathers used. The yarn they use is spun from long-fibered, virgin wool, from a selected breed of sheep. With this, to meet Government requirements, is woven 25% fine-spun rayon yarn, which I buy for them.

(We never used rayon until this year, but we find it works fine—adds a little lustre to the wool and increases its tie-ability.)

The result is a tie with a handsome, tweedy texture, which many men think is the most attractive they have ever seen. I notice that this texture appeals particularly to people of above-average taste. Just as such men like to wear tweed suits, so they like these rugged, hand woven ties, for their masculine, out-of-doors look.

One thing is sure: they're the wearingest ties that ever were. No matter how hard you are on ties, I defy you to find another kind that the wrinkles will come out of quicker. They slip easily in either stiff or soft collars, and don't fray where the collar rubs. They can be cleaned again and again and come up like new.

From Nature's colors

If you have ever seen New Mexico you know that this is the most colorful land in these United States. So these people live in surroundings which constantly inspire them. From their mountains and mesas, from their forests, streams and skies, from wild plants and bird life, they get their patterns and rich, soft colors.

The result is such beauty that when men first see these ties they expect them to be expensive. But, because I sell by mail only, I am able to offer you these beautiful ties at only $1 each, postpaid. Now, even better than that, if you will send me an order for five ties or more, I will give you one additional tie of your choice FREE; that is, six ties for $5, postpaid.

Is it true?

I know all this sounds too good to be true. But over 50,000 men (or their wives) who have sent to me for these ties, and keep sending, are always writing me such letters as these:

"I do not need to tell you your ties have no equal. I gave up silk ties as soon as I purchased my first order from you."
Ellis C. Galt, Assistant Cashier
First National Bank, Pacific Grove, Calif.

"May I add my voice to the chorus of praise for your ties. They are what I have been looking for these many years."
Mr. T. W. Sharpe
6042 Adenmore, Bellflower, Calif.

How to order

Make your selections from the fifteen new patterns in reds, blues, and browns shown on this page. *Circle* their numbers on the coupon below, and mail it to me with your personal check or a money order for the amount—$1 for each tie up to five, and a sixth tie free. If you want airmail delivery add 18¢ for one tie and 6¢ for each additional tie. Gift orders mailed direct, if you wish, with your card and Christmas markings on the package.

But please don't delay. Send your order now while I have all patterns in stock, and so that it will be sure to reach you for Christmas.

If any tie I send you does not please you—for any reason whatsoever—send it back for exchange, or get your money refunded without quibble.

Can I say fairer than that? Don't you want to mail me the coupon now, and have these ties on hand for every man on your Christmas list?

WEBB YOUNG, ***Trader***
For the Mountain People of New Mexico
Patio 3002, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Mail to **WEBB YOUNG,** ***Trader***
Patio 3002, Santa Fe, N.M.

Enclosed is $____, for which please send me ties whose numbers are circled below. It is understood that I may return any one for exchange or refund if not satisfied.

Name_____
PLEASE PRINT—I'M NO HANDWRITING EXPERT

Street_____

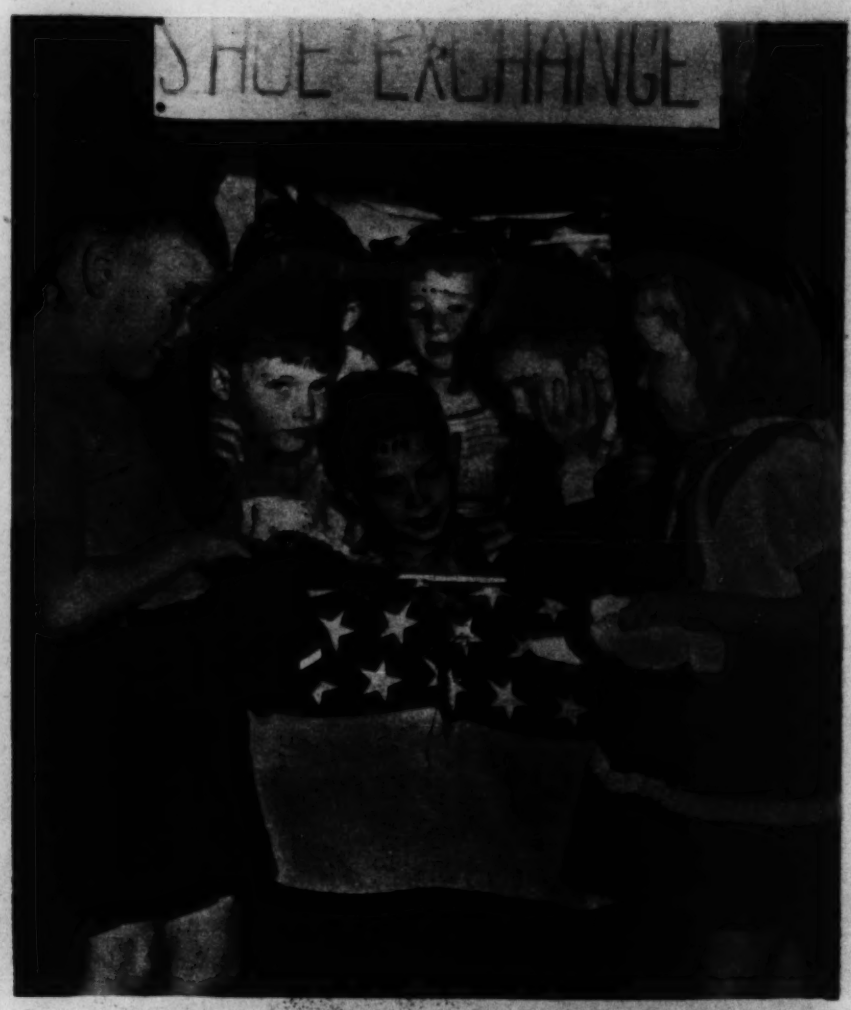
City_____ State_____
GIVE ZONE NUMBER

22	23	25	31	33	34	35	36
41	43	44	45	51	52	53	

Children Swappin' Shoes in Georgia

By Julietta K. Arthur

LITTLE HEADS FILL THE "SHOE EXCHANGE" AS CHILDREN BRING THEIR WARES TO "SWAP"



CUSTOMERS AND CLERK PLEASED AT THESE BARGAINS

Bessie Walker Calloway, Atlanta

CHILDREN POLISH SHOES; PUT IN NEW LACES

LIKE ABOU BEN ADHEM, the children of Kirkwood School, in Atlanta, Ga., are leading all the rest of the country.

Georgia boasts of being the first state in the Union to put John's and Mary's last year's brogues to work. Since school opened this fall, youngsters at Kirkwood have been in the shoe business. Their answer to growing feet and Coupon 18 problems has already been followed by North Carolina, Florida, and Virginia. Now the rest of the country is expected to fall into line with OPA's approval of "shoe swap centers" in school buildings.

However, the 650 youngsters at Kirkwood are no strangers to this shoe-exchange business. When rubber went off the quantity market, and overshoes and raincoats either soared in price or disappeared entirely, Principal Elizabeth Silvey set up a "Rubber Exchange." Even the kindergartners participated. In July, the Parent-Teacher Congress of Georgia became the first organization in the nation to back a state-wide plan to set up "shoe swaps" as a regular business. Kirkwood School was ready. By 1942 it was already doing a brisk business in rubber overshoes. It was a simple matter this September to "stretch" the Rubber Exchange to include shoes.

At the beginning each child vigorously swabbed the insides of the footgear he brought with vinegar, smelly but reputedly a good cleanser. Nowadays they learn from OPA's manual how to do it according to Hoyle and the shoe industry, how to fit shoes, study their own posture and "toe spread" with all the gravity of adult salesmen.

The success of the Georgia project now spreading all over the State is being watched by the country's educators and shoe people. OPA is urging responsible bodies—women's clubs, Junior Leagues, PTA's and the like—to take the lead in sponsoring similar swap centers, as one way of coping with the mushrooming "neighborhood swaps" springing up in back yards and corner second-hand shops without benefit of sanitation. Atlanta has shown the way.

This fall, white shoes, bought in profusion before rationing was officially decreed, were the first to appear in Kirkwood. It was one pair of little white boots in particular that was the "come-on."

"Children, attracted by the novelty," says Miss Silvey, "would wander into the room we set up as the 'Shoe Exchange,' and pause to admire, putting out a tentative foot for a try-on. Usually the same child would go away with the proper shoes someone else had brought in to swap. When we did find the right little girl to fit those boots, there were general 'Oh's' and 'Ah's' which meant the equivalent of a successful Paris showing!"

No child considers wearing another's shoes an act of charity. Ask Dorothy Olsen, aged 7, why she's wearing Roberta's outgrown patent leather slippers this year, and she'll tell you with round eyes at your ignorance, "I'm helping win the war!"

The leather industry as a whole has come in for earnest study by 11- and 12-year-olds, and classes have been taken to visit neighboring shoe shops to learn the ways of conserving leather. Tap Bobby Barnes on the shoulder and ask him about the swap centers English children patronize and he's likely to rattle off glibly the facts and figures the local OPA office has broadcast by radio dramatization and pamphlet.

"Every soldier's gotta have two pairs of shoes," says Bobby. "And when he uses those up, he's gotta have three more at home. And that's not all," he says triumphantly. "There's two more waiting for him in the factory. So we gotta swap—or go barefoot. I could go barefoot all winter," he adds wistfully, "except for Pop; he says I gotta wait to enlist for Africa."

What 10-year-old Bobby didn't say was that in 1942 the people of this country bought more shoes than ever before in the nation's history. If they had kept up the same rate in 1943, sales would have exceeded production by at least 100,000,000 pairs.

Furthermore, in 1942 one out of every 10 pair of shoes manufactured in this country were for our fighting men. When they are engaged in actual combat, in spite of efficient shoe repair shops set up wherever military urgency will permit, their footgear often wears out at the rate of one pair every two weeks. In addition, the armed forces have other needs for leather than just shoes. Pistol holsters, flying-suit accessories, head guards, belts, gloves, all require leather.

This is what the children of Kirkwood, from the tiny tots to the fifth and sixth graders, know—and more too. Their slogan is, "Shoe swapping is really a process of sharing, along with rationing. It guarantees that shoes will be available for all when needed."

The "Shoe Exchange Booth" was made and decorated with patriotic bunting by the children themselves. The boys and girls also set up their own committees to clean, polish, and put new laces in the hundreds of pairs that are neatly boxed, waiting for new owners.

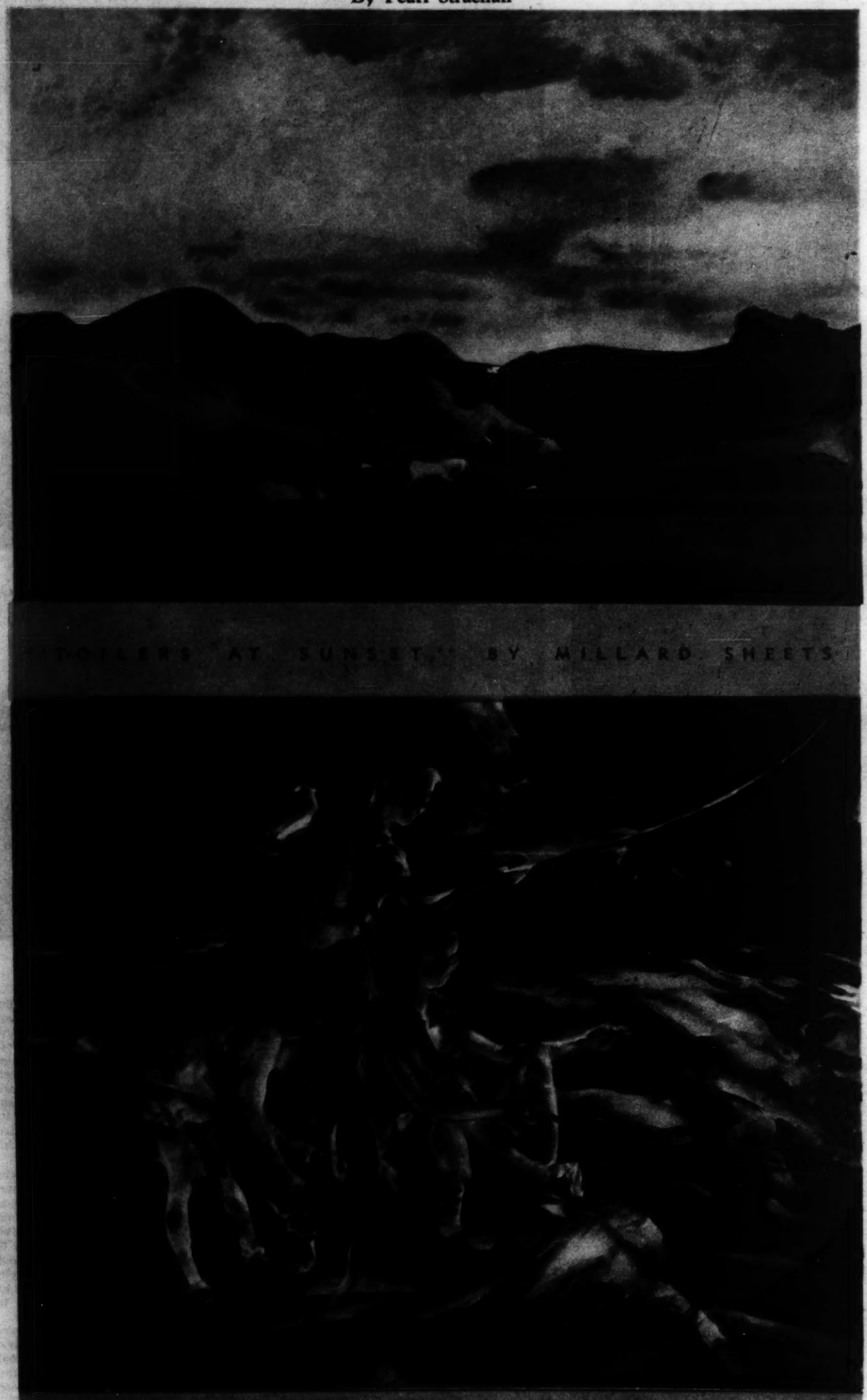
There is no false pride complex. The general attitude of the children is, "Shoes are swapped within a family where there are several boys and girls; why not among neighbors?" The result is that a child who has a good pair of shoes he has outgrown, cleans them at home and brings them to the pupil who keeps the receipt book. Mothers help with the fitting, with apparatus supplied by Atlanta shoe dealers. If the youngster can't be fitted at once, he keeps his receipt and tries again—or passes it along to another child in his family.

Kirkwood is definitely "shoe conscious." And lessons on care and conservation of leather, compositions on wartime leather needs, manual training classes that design and make shelves, stools, boxes—these are some of the projects initiated in 700 Georgia schools, and sponsored by the parent-teacher groups in each town. Most educators expect them to be duplicated through the country.

According to OPA's estimate, last year there were 50,000,000 pairs of shoes lying idle in closets or being worn only occasionally. Since Army and Navy leather requirements will probably reach more than 10,000,000 cattle hides, 1,000,000 calfskins, 3,000,000 goatskins, 8,000,000 shearlings, and hundreds of thousands of lambskins and horsehides during 1943, the shoe swap that is marching through Georgia is pointing the national child's way.

"I Hear America Singing"

By Pearl Strachan



"TOILERS AT SUNSET," BY MILLARD SHEETS

"FISHERMEN THREE," NEW YORK STATE, BY JOHN COSTIGAN

WALT WHITMAN heard it and put it into verse. And now the painters are putting it into pictures. Millard Sheets, the Californian, who, at the age of 22, 11 years ago, won the $1,750 award bestowed by the Witte Memorial Museum in San Antonio, Texas, gives us the landscape of the Far West. In his "Toilers at Sunset" we have the brown harmony of soil and hills, and the pink-brown tenderness of the sunset sky.

America has built its towns, and made its houses tight against the weather, spanned its rivers with beautiful bridges, established its commerce with other lands, and has taken its place also in the realm of art. The brush as well as the pen is making liberal use of the native scene. With the Poet of Democracy the artists are singing:

> O amazement of things—even the least particle!
> O spirituality of things!
> O strain musical flowing through ages and continents, now reaching me and America! . . .
>
> As I steam'd down the Mississippi,
> As I wander'd over the prairies,
> As I have lived, as I have look'd through my windows my eyes,
> As I went forth in the morning, as I beheld the light breaking in the east,
> As I bathed on the beach of the Eastern Sea, and again on the beach of the Western Sea,
> As I roam'd the streets of inland Chicago, whatever streets I have roam'd,
> Or cities of silent woods, or even amid the sights of war,
> Wherever I have been I have charged myself with contentment and triumph. . . .

Some of the best of modern American works are now being reproduced in faithful color by the Associated American Artists, New York City. The catalog of the Gelatone Facsimiles includes such examples as Adolf Dehn's "Minnesota Farm," Thomas Benton's "Cotton Pickers —Georgia," and John Whorf's "The Beach-Combers," a water color of the New England coast which reminds us of Winslow Homer's rough seas and well might illustrate Whitman's lines:

> Wild, wild the storm, and the sea high running,
> Steady the roar of the gale, with incessant undertone muttering.

Leon Kroll's painting, "The Willows," which is also included, shows one of his characteristic figure groups, the flowing lines of the athletic forms harmonizing with those of the bending trees and the dunes of Cape Ann. The scene is illuminated with the sharp sunlight of summer in Massachusetts. Kroll is one of the few Americans to receive the First Carnegie International Prize. His paintings are in important museums throughout the country. His murals in the Department of Justice building in Washington are among the visited items on the tourist list.

A flashing stream in New York State forms the background of John Costigan's "Fishermen Three," a picture of his children at play on wet, slippery bowlders at their home in Orangeburg. Costigan, represented in more than 60 important museums, is completely self-taught.

Grant Wood's portrait of his mother, entitled "Woman With Plants," is already familiar to the public, as is his earlier success, "American Gothic." He seems to have brushed onto his canvas the very texture of the Iowa farmland and the patient endurance of its inhabitants.

One of his great admirers, Thomas Benton, gives us the genre pictures of the South. He is a native of Missouri and though, while working abroad, very much under the influence of the French, he was something of an expatriate, he returned to America and became inspired with the home scene. His Negro workers and loafers are genuine types.

Luigi Lucioni, whose "Sunlit Patterns" appears among the Gelatones, applies the methods of the Italian masters to his realistic New England landscapes. He finds decorative detail in the barns of Vermont and the fields of Connecticut. He is represented in the leading museums of the world.

The "Books Across the Sea" idea might be extended to include pictures. For generations American people have learned about life in Europe from reproductions of Old World pictures. And Mark Twain, it is reported, is now familiar to the boys and girls of the public schools in the Soviet Union. Why not introduce the people of other lands, pictorially, to the farm in Minnesota, the Maine fishing village, the California vineyard?

"THE BEACH-COMBERS," WATER COLOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST, BY JOHN WHORF

"THE WILLOWS" ON CAPE ANN, MASSACHUSETTS, BY LEON KROLL

"Stirring" Times in Vermont

WHILE VERMONT is justly famous for its maple products, it also produces another sweet which vies with these in popularity. In a picturesque little town, high in the hills, Carl Johnson keeps bees and makes his famous creamed honey, which travels far and wide throughout the land, including Washington, D. C., and the White House. All summer the bees have reveled in apple, white clover, raspberry, sumac, goldenrod, aster and other blossoms; and Mr. Johnson has recently been engaged in making his specialty—about 1,500 pounds, he estimates—for this year.

This now thriving business was started back in 1905 with two hives of bees. For many years their owner had made the study of insects a hobby, and, being a thrifty Vermonter, decided to concentrate on bees because they produce something of value. Those two hives grew to 125. When October is well along, the frames of honey are removed from the hives and placed in a large circular metal drum which is whirled at a rapid pace to extract the honey from the comb.

The extracted honey is first strained into a large tank and just before it reaches the granulating stage the hand stirring is started, at a temperature of 57 degrees or lower. The stirring is continued for about 10 minutes, two or three times every day, until the honey is so stiff that further stirring is impossible. One of the secrets of a fine-grained product, says Mr. Johnson, is very slow stirring over a fairly long period of time. The product may be likened to creamed maple sugar at its best. Incidentally, this is strictly a one-man business, carried on at his home in Pomfret. Carl Johnson is his own manufacturer, packer, shipper, bookkeeper.

While the making of creamed honey is perhaps his major venture, it is not Mr. Johnson's sole interest. Growing apples is another of his hobbies.

There is one more interesting fact which should not be omitted from any story about this industrious Vermonter. At his farm he conducts an experimental laboratory for the purpose of introducing new products into Vermont—such as Carpathian walnuts, Chinese chestnuts, blueberries, and so on. An enterprising New Englander, Carl Johnson, if ever we saw one! ETHEL M. EATON

. . Coast Guard

(Continued from Page 4)

serves; battles may last only a few hours or minutes, a voyage for weeks and it's all war.

"War is an unfamiliar business to most Americans. They want to know all about it. Your job is to tell them about all the war.

"No matter how many pictures you take you won't have done the job unless the pictures are good. In the final analysis no one can tell you in advance what makes a picture good. It either is or isn't; there's no slide rule or light meter that will mechanically make your picture good. There is a principle, however: Know what you're trying to show, and decide how best to make people feel it. A photograph of gnarled hands may tell more about the toughness of a sailor's life than 100 pictures of ships silhouetted against icebergs. A picture of the man manning one gun may tell more about a battle than a panoramic shot of a whole fleet's salvo.

"War is hard business, don't pretty it up, and don't 'pose' it, because you don't have to. And don't be one-sided. Show the fun in this business as well as the routine and the dramatic. Show all the war as you see and feel it."

In the words of the Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, "the job is as important as that of a gunner, signalman, or engineer," and the job carries the same excitement.

For example, take the story of the man behind a Coast Guard combat camera at Paestum near Salerno:

"Immediately upon hitting the beach I made for some sparse cover about 75 yards from the water's edge, and proceeded to dig in. Unfortunately, I picked out the hottest spot for my foxhole. For about an hour I was forced to stay there.

"Shells were screaming over my head and landing on the beaches. They clipped the grass above me. Two of them hit extremely close to me. One hit the ground just a few yards away, and the concussion kicked me in the chest like a mule. Back in my foxhole I ascertained that I was not injured. My ears rang for a long while, but now everything is O. K. I picked a piece of hot shrapnel out of my life jacket. A souvenir!"

Good pictures, like victories, do not come easy.

A vitally-important message about YOUR POST-WAR POSITION

This message is for the men who are *thinking* hard as well as working hard these days . . . men who in time of war believe in preparing for the peace to follow.

The Alexander Hamilton Institute having successfully trained more than 400,000 men during the past three decades for leadership, today is performing a greater public service than ever before. It is helping thousands of serious-minded men to look forward with confidence to the dawn of a better world. Through the Institute's help, these men will be ready for post-war problems, capable of filling new and better positions in business and industry because they will have a thorough groundwork in the basic principles which all executives must understand.

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A knowledge of these principles, as taught by the unique Institute training, prepares a man to face the problems of reconstruction and have him ready to tackle whatever may come. The training applies with equal force to salesman or engineer, accountant or office manager. Regardless of a man's type of work, a knowledge of Marketing, Finance, Production and Accounting is essential to real success in business or industry.

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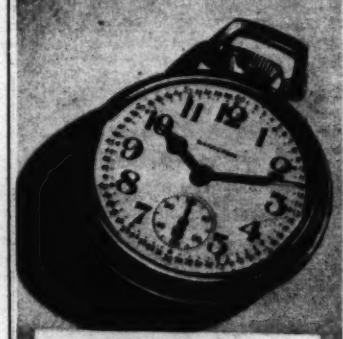

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1 yard—1 inch width —or ½ yard—1½ inch width 10¢

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SAY SIT TRUE
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"Over the river and through the woods to Grandfather's house—" where the humble spirit of Thanksgiving mingles with the joys of family reunion. And on this Thanksgiving Day, every brave heart fervently prays that through trust in God, in Home and in America, we shall think and act ever as free men . . . that we shall preserve for all children the truth—the justice—and the courage that imparts simple, enduring beauty to living. ••• Kickernick has preserved the simple, enduring beauty and lasting quality you seek in lovely lingerie . . . and continues to bring you intimate fashions enhanced by perfection in Fit . . . in Fashion . . . and in Fabric.

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The Axis Nations Make War on Christianity

The War Against God. edited by Carl Carmer. New York: Holt. $2.75.

INTRODUCING a collection of speeches, sermons, reports, and eye-witness accounts from Axis-dominated countries and from the democracies is the statement: "There can no longer be any doubt that our enemies are engaged in a deliberate attempt to annihilate the Christian religion." But the editor of the book, like most of us who went through the last war, began World War II determined he would not be swept into believing fantastic tales of the enemy. Therefore at first he even discounted the reports that Adolf Hitler had sworn to destroy Christianity in Germany and in all the countries the Nazis conquered.

He couldn't ignore Nazi boasts of the slaughter of Jewish innocents, of the utter destruction of the little town of Lidice, the murder of hostages, and the Japanese triumphant announcements that they had killed the American prisoners who had bombed Tokyo. But these atrocities were not necessarily directed against Christianity, he told himself. Added, however, were such acts as the persecution of Polish priests, deliberate destruction of churches, and the Japanese "outrages against the faculties and students" of Christian schools.

* * *

He became convinced, as he says in his Introduction, that "the war against God is being waged relentlessly."

This, then, is the conviction that led Carl Carmer to collect the material of the volume. "Having read their boasts," he says, "I looked for the replies that Christians were making." The first section is presented as evidence, in published word and deed, that the Nazis and Japanese are attacking religion, the churches, and all people of prayer. The second and larger section presents encouraging examples of the reply.

Quotations from Hitler's speeches and writings, Alfred Rosenberg's statements, including "The Religion of National Socialism," and from "God and People, the Confessions of a German Soldier" give the Nazi standpoint with astounding candor. Samples (Rosenberg) . . . "both the (Roman) Catholic Church and the Evangelical Confessional Church, as they exist at present, must vanish from the life of our people." (German soldier) "We Germans have by fate been chosen to be the first to break with Christianity. To us it is an honor," And Hans Kerrl, Minister of Church Affairs, is quoted as saying: "Adolf Hitler is the true Holy Ghost."

* * *

Examples of the resistance within Germany are given in the form of Pastor Niemoeller's famous sermon, "The Dumb Spake," and the story of the pastoral letter of the German Roman Catholic bishops issued at Fulda, described as a last stand of a persecuted group. The accounts of the attacks on religion in the Occupied Territories are based on statements of the Inter-Allied Information Committee. A chapter is given to an explanation of the Japanese religion and the attitude of the Japanese toward Christianity, as seen by Clara Eastlake and Robert Bellaire.

In the remainder of the book are speeches, articles, statements, and accounts from citizens of the democracies. President Roosevelt, Madame Chiang, Viscount Halifax, and Bishop Manning are represented here; as also are men of the Forces in an inspiring chapter, "The Faith of the Fighting Men." The final pages of the volume, titled "For a Better World," offer articles, speeches, and sermons from prominent churchmen and laymen, including Sir Stafford Cripps and Sherwood Eddy. All the quoted material is adequately authenticated in a detailed appendix.

The volume is, as the editor himself indicates, the work of a layman for laymen. Excepting certain sermons and some of the less accessible German matter, it is material any alert citizen could have read in the newspapers and magazines. Collecting it has, however, called for a special focus, as has the editing to enable the reader to get the full impact of its significance. Mr. Carmer's contribution, therefore, is that of piling up the evidence, delivering the challenge. As for the reader, Mr. Carmer leaves no doubt of his deeply sincere hope that this book will arouse citizens of Christian countries to an even greater effort, and to a realization that "every soldier of the armies of the United Nations fights on the side of Christ." M. J. T.

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Books and Authors

A play by Pearl Buck is scheduled for publication in book form early next year. Entitled "The Empress," it is a dramatization of the life of Tzu Hsi, the last of the Manchu rulers of China, who was overthrown by the revolution of 1911. Because of growing interest in the modern history of China, and especially in the last Empress, the Boxer Rebellion, and other events that led to the founding of the Republic, the John Day Company will issue the play in its Living Drama Series.

* * *

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that Oscar Ray, together with Anne and Paul Dupré, collaborated on the Etta Shiber book, "Paris Underground."

* * *

The motion picture rights of "Tomorrow Is Forever," by Gwen Bristow, have been purchased by International Pictures. Crowell publishes the book.

* * *

Oxford has ordered a third printing of "Judah P. Benjamin," by Robert Douthat Meade, published last July.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Touring the English Home Counties—A London Letter

The Home Counties, by S P. B. Mais. London: Batsford. 10s. 6d.
Travel in England, by Thomas Burke. London: Batsford. 10s. 6d.
Trust in the Springtime, by Oriel Malet. London: Faber. 6s.

LONDON

THE "HOME COUNTIES," like that well-known invention of Housman's, "the colored counties," is a vague phrase. Mr. Mais defines it so as to include Essex, Middlesex, Kent, Hertfordshire, and Surrey; and so, especially in Kent, which is called the Garden of England, he brings into it many delectable places—magnificent castles like Bodiam, superb cathedrals like Canterbury. But in that part of it with which I am most familiar, which is East Anglia, the "Home" might also be termed the "Homely Counties."

It is true that Mr. Mais talks of "the splendor of such glorious fabrics as Thaxted" to be contrasted with the simple "Saxon log nave of Greenstead-juxta-Ongar." But Thaxted, with its thrilling spire shooting upward at the end of the village street, is a rare exception in Essex.

For Essex is not a pretentious county. This last summer I spent an afternoon in Epping, which is the constituency Winston Churchill represents in Parliament. I wanted some information about Mr. Churchill, and pondered, watching in the meanwhile a policeman who was basking in the sunshine opposite the Cock Inn, how I might best get it. Epping, which, as Mr. Mais says, is "definitely a bright little country town," did not seem to present many sources of information.

* * *

Then I bethought me that Mr. Churchill is a Conservative, so I went up to the policeman, and asked him where the local Conservative headquarters was. He was puzzled. He didn't know. Then, really getting a grip on the problem, he replied, "We've naught so grand as headquarters here."

That modesty is, I think, typical of Essex. The cataclysmic and the breath-snatching, the imagination-staggering and the stupendous are not for that quiet county, with its low, gray skies and long, flat stretches of earth. It eschews the grand and the impressive, the great hills and the lovely valleys. It is commonplace; commonplace,, but a good spot to live in.

Mr. Mais appreciates the first thing one comes to in Essex, which is Epping Forest. Magnificent and ancient are the adjectives he applies to it. But about the means of getting there he is less enthusiastic. "All roads," he says, "out of London to Essex are purgatorial at the start, though not merely so penitentially or so protractedly as the railways." I can see what he means. The long rows of mean streets that stretch for eight or nine miles from Westminster, through Islington, Hackney, and Leyton, until at Snaresbrook the first leaves of the Forest begin to rustle in the wind, do not at a casual glance arouse any great enthusiasm.

They do not, indeed, ever do that at any time. But familiarity with them lessens distaste. They have associations, they have memories. Every morning I drive past a slum street by the side of a railway, where Henry VIII wooed Anne Boleyn. Here are substantial houses, with crumbling doorposts, glimpses of solid oak staircases, chipped and cracked by generations of children, parts of them even, in times of economic stress, used for firewood.

* * *

Once they were the pride of the merchants of the City, now they are tenements and apartment houses. But even so, aesthetically at least, they are more gratifying than a gimcrack suburb, with intolerable rows of semidetached "desirable residences."

Mr. Mais notes the curious village names of Essex—Ugly, Nasty, and Heavensgate, for example; and the strange names of some of its inns, like the "Cold Bath." But then he notes almost everything, and not in East Anglia only. "The winding, deep-hedged lanes, quiet casual hamlets, heaths and commons, and paths by the brookside," which are to be found in all parts of the Home Counties, engage his affection, and affection breeds knowledge, and affection and knowledge together have gone to the making of a delightful book.

If Mr. Mais shows what places may be traveled in, Thomas Burke examines how traveling may be done. The subtitle of "Travel in England" is "From pilgrim and pack-horse to light car and plane." In its illustrations it goes even farther back than this indicates, for its second picture—the pictures in both these books, by the way, are extraordinarily fine—is of that prehistoric artery, the Ridgeway, which crosses the Berkshire Downs in the country of "Tom Brown's Schooldays."

Mr. Burke's story is of the great roads—Ermine Street, Watling Street, the Fosse Way—and the vehicles—the curricles, gigs, stagecoaches, and cars—that have bowled down them since the litter went out of fashion. "Travel in England" is comprehensive and fascinating, full of odd facts and strange items of information.

Mr. Burke fetches a wide range, but Oriel Malet concentrates her outlook even more than Mr. Mais. In "Trust in the Springtime" she peeps for one day only into an Academy of Dancing and Dramatic Art. For the little maid of this establishment, the students, the staff, and the visitors, it is a memorable day indeed.

The number of Miss Malet's characters is considerable, and the time for which she follows them short, yet each of them becomes a vivid personality, in whose story the reader is speedily absorbed. Touches of great insight into the feelings of professors and pupils alike make this a moving little book.

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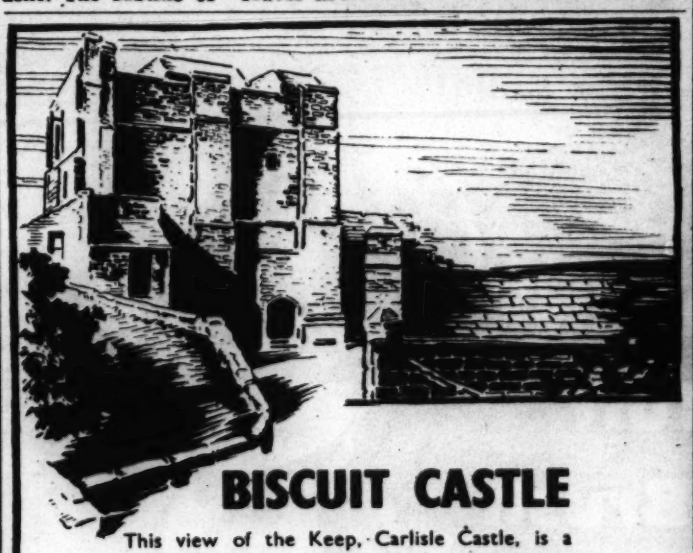

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by JANE EATON

More fun, if you write them correctly! The only rules are rules of courtesy—the same ones that influence your speech and manners. Check up on your own knowledge of what's right in writing by taking this quiz.

Q I won't have time to have my wedding invitations engraved. Is it all right to telephone my friends and invite them to the ceremony?

A Wedding invitations should always be mailed. On such short notice I suppose the wedding will be informal. Ask your mother to write friendly notes on her very best Eaton letter paper. After the wedding, the announcements can be engraved and sent to the larger list of friends of both families.

Q I'm afraid my letters sound stiff and awkward. How can I improve them?

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Letters: *She Acquired a Couple of Goats*

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

The First Lady of Chip Chop (Katharine Cornell) thinks it is fun to own a cow. It's even more fun to own a couple of goats.

Everyone asks, "Why goats?" The answer is a long story.

In Pennsylvania are frequent signs, "Goats' Milk Fudge." Once it is tried, no other fudge ever tastes quite so good again—that is if the right person has made it. Microscopic Miola, four miles from Clarion, is just the right place to get the fudge.

In warm weather, five or six tiny kids play in a yard. Little platforms have been improvised for their pleasure. They climb and jump for the delight of all persons who stop to watch. On long spring evenings it was great fun to drive over hills and valleys to get goats' milk fudge and watch the baby kids at play.

A Pennsylvania college boy wanted a trip and a summer's job at my country place overlooking Lake Superior in northern Wisconsin. During the 1,000-mile trip he expatiated on the good points of goats. Their food would cost next to nothing. The milk was so rich in protein that he promised the meat bill would be small (an excellent talking point right now). He assured me that they did not eat tin cans (they might nibble my dress if given the chance), nor would they smell too bad if allowed enough freedom to roam. They made pleasant pets and would keep him from being homesick. Furthermore, there would be fudge.

Two milking goats were found, Trixie and her first daughter, Roxie. Just $10! They weren't particularly well bred, just ordinary but healthy. They gave three quarts of milk a day, or plenty for two men and for me when I was at home. Guests were a doubtful quantity and could not be depended on to like the flavor of the milk at once, but plenty of cows wandered in neighboring pastures.

Trixie and Roxie were a little too intimate when allowed complete freedom. It seemed best to stake one to a cedar block and the other then would not wander far. Or, one could be chained to a tree where grazing was good.

Once a letter arrived saying the goats enjoyed surveying the landscape from the top of the barn roof. At first I laughed at the thought of how "cute" those goats would look silhouetted against the sky. Then I lay awake half the night picturing what might happen to the barn roofing with sharp little hoofs scampering about. Before the young man from Pennsylvania was up next morning he received a telephone call: "Keep the goats off the roof. Goats' milk at 30 cents a quart isn't worth the cost of repairing a roof full of leaks."

Toward the latter part of the summer I tried to milk the goats one night when we returned home late. They rejected my overtures with scorn, in spite of their desire to be milked. I felt quite snubbed.

Just before our return to Pennsylvania, in order to be assured of a quick sale, they were advertised for just five dollars for the two of them. They were worth much more. Along came a truck with a woman at the wheel. Trixie and Roxie were simply delighted. They brushed against the woman in utmost friendliness. They quite ignored me. I felt very much slighted after all the kindness showered on them.

"Why do they like you so well when it has taken me nearly all summer to get acquainted with them?" Roxie had been especially shy.

"Oh, they smell goat on me." They were wise enough to know there would be the companionship of a herd.

Finally, having goats proved quite a success. Trixie and Roxie didn't care for the feed bought for them and so it was given to the 41 roosters being fattened during the summer. Three quarts a day for 90 days made 270 quarts worth $81 at 30 cents a quart. Cost: $10 less the $5 selling price, plus about 50 cents worth of feed, plus the time it took the hired man to milk them, and his time was all in the day's work. The meat bill was amazingly low for two men. And my friends and I had plenty of delicious fudge.

Cows are so prosaic in comparison.

GRETA LAGRO POTTER
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[Editor's Note: This actual experience of a goat owner came in almost at the precise moment of publication of the humorous article by M. Farmer Murphy, "Goats Are Unclubbable," in the Weekly Magazine Section of Oct. 23.]

"American Speech Quarterly" . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I do not agree with Kemp Malone (your Magazine Section, Aug. 28) of Johns Hopkins, writing in the "American Speech Quarterly," who says ration (pronounced to rhyme with fashion), derived from the French, is correct, and that ration (pronounced to rhyme with nation), derived from the Latin, is wrong. I say ration (fashion) is a noun, and (to) ration (nation) a verb.

Ration (fashion) commonly refers to a portion, or one's share of food. (To) ration (nation) is the act of determining the size of the ration (fashion). Thus, it is correct to say rationing (nation). Rationing (fashion) is incorrect, because it is the food itself.

We in the United States used rationing (nation) correctly, until radio talkers corrupted the word into ration (fashion).

RUDOLPH BEAVER

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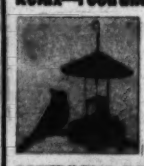

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It would seem as if the war brings odd things in its trail. Recently I wanted to buy a mandolin. So I inquired at various music stores, only to find there was none to be had or where there was one it had skyrocketed in price. I could buy a guitar. Guitars were plentiful, but mandolins were as scarce as five-stringed fiddles. I asked a salesman to explain the shortage. "Mandolins are frozen," he said. "They don't make them now. It's a WPB ruling. Priorities. Mandolins exceed the 10 per cent of metal permitted in musical instruments." "Why do guitars escape?" I asked. "Because they contain more wood," he replied. Perhaps we ought to have learned the guitar in the first instance.

* * *

The great masters had a friendly interest in the mandolin —Mozart, Handel, Beethoven. And their interest may have had a notable effect upon the popularity of this nimble instrument. My experience with the mandolin goes back to boyhood days, when I was literally swept off my feet by a circus performer strumming one on top of a dancing ladder. Not a very auspicious introduction to music. But the sound captivated me. It reminded me of the tintinnabulations of the bells. So I acquired one. I found its limitations were determined only by one's ability to play. Sprightly music and pleasing chords could alike come out of the instrument. Since then I had stuck to the mandolin as a stamp adheres to a letter, until in a moment of generosity I gave mine away. The mandolin chimes in with all moods, and is as entertaining at a picnic as it is in a frolic on the sands, or in the quietness of the home. It has a place as a morale builder, particularly for boys when boredom asserts itself.

* * *

The curb on the mandolin comes through an order from Washington. It is numbered L-37. It is all part of the sacrifice we must make if we are to win the war.

* * *

Sitka spruce has gone to war, and is doing a masterly job in its transformed state as RAF mosquito bombers. It has come to be one of the most valuable of all timbers. Not easily replaced, the average Sitka spruce for use as aircraft lumber is nearly 450 years old. Melvin Arnold, a West Coast writer, tells in another column the thrilling story of this timber of the Alaskan wilderness.

* * *

You may have noticed from time to time excellent pictures taken by the United States Coast Guard. We ourselves were impressed by their outstanding quality, and, at the suggestion of our American News Editor, we asked the Coast Guard to tell us something about the photographers' work. Capt. Ellis Reed-Hill, Chief of the Public Relations Division, wrote an article, and sent with it a number of appropriate illustrations. That is the origin of the Coast Guard feature.

* * *

Ever since General Smuts indicated that an invasion of the Balkans was daily growing more imminent, the eyes of the public have been turned toward Turkey. Where does Turkey stand? Derek Patmore is in as good a position to know as any other writer, for he has traveled through the Near East and has had first-hand contact in Turkey itself with the best sources of information. Turkey, he feels, will remain neutral at present, but not passive.

* * *

There is a shoe swap center in a Georgia school, which has become a model for the rest of the country. It grew out of a voluntary swap shop operated in the Kirkwood School at Atlanta last year. There children's rubbers were swapped, with much success, and later shoes. So the school already has a year's experience behind it. Tots and adolescents are participating, and shoe dealers are co-operating. The story of this interesting project is told by Julietta K. Arthur, a free-lance writer whose name has appeared before in these pages. W. W. C.

"Oh, here is your trombone, dear. I had the tinsmith fix it."

On the Beam . . . . . .

Reasonless

Wonder is a pause in reason.—Dr. Johnson.

Small Nations Needed

The small nations must be saved. They were the salt of the earth. We must keep them going. —Dr. Hendrik Willem van Loon.

Consumer's Watchdog

Actually the OPA is only the consumer's representative at the ration cupboard.—Chester Bowles.

Columnists

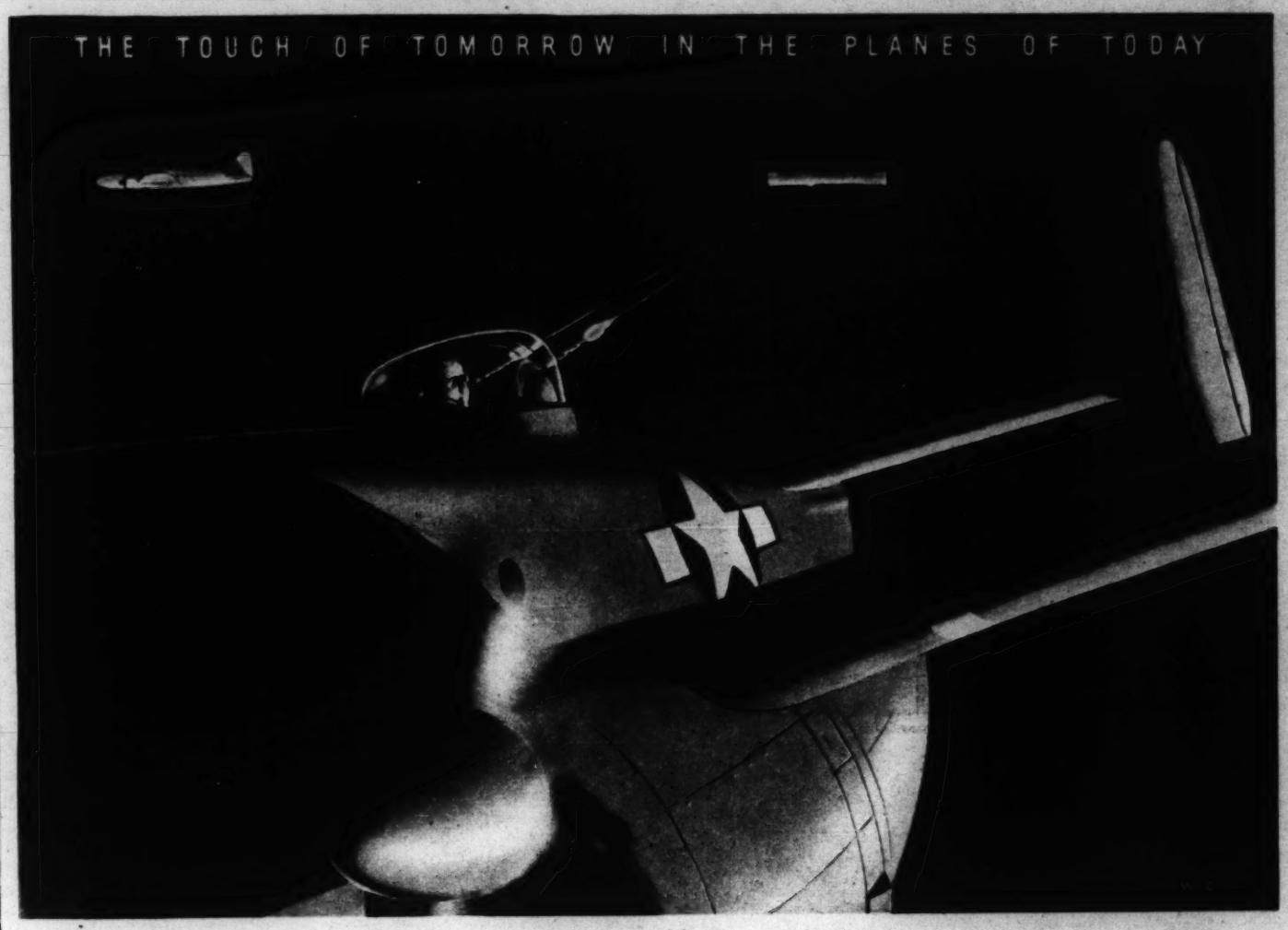
The columnist has great advantages. He talks as a superior friend to those who have no chance of making his eminent contacts. He claims an incorruptible independence of judgment. He will have us to know that he takes no orders from Editors—or from Ministers.—Richard Jennings in Nineteenth Century Magazine, London.

Just as Free as England

In considering the war effort of the Dominions it is important to remember that they were just as free as we were to decide whether they would take part in the war or not.—Lord Hankey.

Boom Days Return to New York

"Greatest boom in its history" is reported by the Broadway Association of America's metropolis referring specifically to Times Square. And the boom isn't entirely commercial. A four-month survey shows that the 43 churches of the neighborhood are more nearly filled than at any time in a generation.



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Today's apprentice gunner enters a deadly trade—defending American bombers against vicious attacks of Jap Zeros and other heavily armed enemy fighters.

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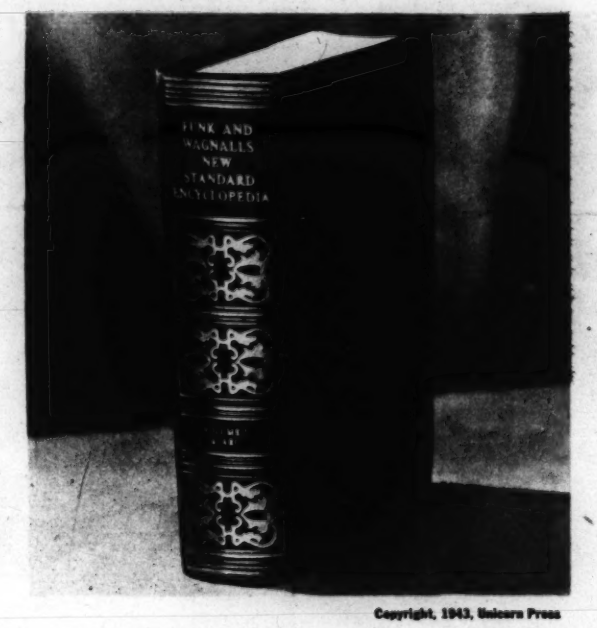

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